Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Arecibo Area, Puerto Rico Northern Part

Map Unit: AaC—Aceitunas sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Aceitunas (100%)

The Aceitunas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AcC—Aceitunas clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Aceitunas (100%)

The Aceitunas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AdF2—Adjuntas clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Adjuntas (100%)

The Adjuntas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of clayey residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 32 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AgC—Algarrobo fine sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Algarrobo (100%)

The Algarrobo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy sediments underlain by clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AlB—Almirante sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (98%)

The Almirante component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: AlC—Almirante sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (100%)

The Almirante component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AmB—Almirante sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (98%)

The Almirante component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: AmC—Almirante sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (100%)

The Almirante component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AnB—Almirante clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (98%)

The Almirante component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: AnC—Almirante clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Almirante (100%)

The Almirante component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AoD2—Alonso clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Alonso (100%)

The Alonso component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AoE2—Alonso clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Alonso (100%)

The Alonso component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: AoF2—Alonso clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Alonso (100%)

The Alonso component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: ArC—Arecibo fine sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Arecibo (100%)

The Arecibo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ba—Bajura clay

Component: Bajura (100%)

The Bajura component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: BcB—Bayamon sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: BcC—Bayamon sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: BsB—Bayamon sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: BsC—Bayamon sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: ByB—Bayamon clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: ByC—Bayamon clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Bayamon (100%)

The Bayamon component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CaF—Caguabo clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Caguabo (80%)

The Caguabo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 2 to 19 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Mucara (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mucara soil is a minor component.

Component: Sabana (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sabana soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CbF—Caguabo-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Caguabo (65%)

The Caguabo component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum and colluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rock outcrop (30%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: CcD—Caracoles loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Caracoles (100%)

The Caracoles component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on low hills on coastal plains. The parent material consists of material weathered from calcareous sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 10 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CcE—Caracoles loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Caracoles (100%)

The Caracoles component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on low hills on coastal plains. The parent material consists of material weathered from calcareous sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 6 to 10 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CeC—Carrizales fine sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Carrizales (98%)

The Carrizales component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sands. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Jareales (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Jareales soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Cf—Catano sand

Component: Catano (98%)

The Catano component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of beach sand deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 percent.

Component: Reparada (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Reparada soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Cg—Coastal beaches

Component: Coastal beaches (98%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Coastal beaches is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Hydraquents (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hydraquents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: ClD2—Colinas clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Colinas (100%)

The Colinas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent.

Map Unit: ClE2—Colinas clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Colinas (100%)

The Colinas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent.

Map Unit: ClF2—Colinas clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Colinas (100%)

The Colinas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent.

Map Unit: CmF2—Colinas cobbly clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Colinas (100%)

The Colinas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 80 percent.

Map Unit: Cn—Coloso silty clay

Component: Coloso (90%)

The Coloso component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of stratified alluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CoE—Consejo clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Consejo (100%)

The Consejo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CoF—Consejo clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Consejo (100%)

The Consejo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CpE—Consumo clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Consumo (90%)

The Consumo component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Humatas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Humatas soil is a minor component.

Component: Daguey (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Daguey soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CpF—Consumo clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Consumo (90%)

The Consumo component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountains, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Humatas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Humatas soil is a minor component.

Component: Anones (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Anones soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CrC—Corozal clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Corozal (96%)

The Corozal component makes up 96 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on low hills on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CsC—Corozo fine sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Corozo (98%)

The Corozo component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sand underlain by clayey coastal plain deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Jareales (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Jareales soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CtB—Coto clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Coto (100%)

The Coto component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CtC—Coto clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Coto (100%)

The Coto component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CuF—Cuchillas silty clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Cuchillas (100%)

The Cuchillas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CvF—Cuchillas-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Cuchillas (75%)

The Cuchillas component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rock outcrop (15%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: DaD2—Daguey clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Daguey (100%)

The Daguey component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EaB—Espinosa sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EaC—Espinosa sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EbB—Espinosa sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EbC—Espinosa sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EcB—Espinosa clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: EcC—Espinosa clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Espinosa (100%)

The Espinosa component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Es—Estacion silty clay loam

Component: Estacion (100%)

The Estacion component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces on river valleys, flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of moderately fine textured sediments over gravel of mixed origin. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ga—Garrochales muck

Component: Garrochales (100%)

The Garrochales component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on lowlands. The parent material consists of sediments of highly and partially decomposed plant tissues and marl. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: GeC—Guerrero sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Guerrero (100%)

The Guerrero component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of coarse deposits over fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: HD—Hydraquents, frequently flooded

Component: Hydraquents (100%)

The Hydraquents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: HmE—Humatas clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Humatas (85%)

The Humatas component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain slopes. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Consumo (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Consumo soil is a minor component.

Component: Alonso (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alonso soil is a minor component.

Component: Daguey (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Daguey soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: HmF—Humatas clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Humatas (85%)

The Humatas component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, hillslopes, mountains, hills. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Consumo (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Consumo soil is a minor component.

Component: Alonso (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alonso soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: HS—Hydraquents, saline

Component: Hydraquents (100%)

The Hydraquents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal flats on coastal plains. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: InD—Ingenio clay loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Ingenio (100%)

The Ingenio component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: InE—Ingenio clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Ingenio (100%)

The Ingenio component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: IsC—Islote sandy clay loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Islote (100%)

The Islote component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, low hills on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ja—Jareales clay

Component: Jareales (100%)

The Jareales component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains on lowlands. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: JoC—Jobos sandy loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Jobos (98%)

The Jobos component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clay overlaid by sandy sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Igualdad (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Igualdad soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: JuD2—Juncal clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Juncal (100%)

The Juncal component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: JuE2—Juncal clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Juncal (100%)

The Juncal component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LcE2—Lirios clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lirios (100%)

The Lirios component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LcF2—Lirios clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lirios (100%)

The Lirios component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LDF—Landfill

Component: Landfill (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Landfill is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: LgD—Los Guineos clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Los Guineos (80%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, uplands. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Agueybana (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Agueybana soil is a minor component.

Component: Cuchillas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cuchillas soil is a minor component.

Component: Maricao (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Maricao soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: LgE—Los Guineos clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Los Guineos (80%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, uplands. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Agueybana (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Agueybana soil is a minor component.

Component: Cuchillas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cuchillas soil is a minor component.

Component: Maricao (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Maricao soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: LgF—Los Guineos clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Los Guineos (75%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, uplands. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Agueybana (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Agueybana soil is a minor component.

Component: Cuchillas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cuchillas soil is a minor component.

Component: Maricao (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Maricao soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop, volcanic (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: LME—Los Guineos-Maricao-Rock outcrop association, steep

Component: Los Guineos (50%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Maricao (30%)

The Maricao component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rock outcrop (15%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: MaF2—Maraguez silty clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Maraguez (100%)

The Maraguez component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of loamy materials. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: McF—Maricao clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Maricao (80%)

The Maricao component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from basalt. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Agueybana (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Agueybana soil is a minor component.

Component: Cuchillas (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cuchillas soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MmF—Matanzas-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Matanzas (65%)

The Matanzas component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of residual sediments deposit over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Rock outcrop (30%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: MnB—Matanzas clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Matanzas (100%)

The Matanzas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of residual sediments deposit over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MoC2—Moca clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Moca (98%)

The Moca component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of clayey materials overlying a basal conglomerate of clay, gravel and cobbles. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MoD2—Moca clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

The Moca component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of clayey materials overlying a basal conglomerate of clay, gravel and cobbles. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MoE2—Moca clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

The Moca component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of clayey materials overlying a basal conglomerate of clay, gravel and cobbles. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MpF2—Morado clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Morado (80%)

The Morado component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 21 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caguabo (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Caguabo soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Component: Mucara (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mucara soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MuE—Mucara clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Mucara (80%)

The Mucara component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 13 to 19 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Naranjito (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Naranjito soil is a minor component.

Component: Morado (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Morado soil is a minor component.

Component: Humatas (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Humatas soil is a minor component.

Component: Caguabo (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Caguabo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: MuF—Mucara clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Mucara (75%)

The Mucara component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 13 to 19 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caguabo (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Caguabo soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Component: Morado (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Morado soil is a minor component.

Component: Naranjito (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Naranjito soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: NaD—Naranjo clay, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Naranjo (100%)

The Naranjo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent.

Map Unit: NaE—Naranjo clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Naranjo (100%)

The Naranjo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent.

Map Unit: NaF—Naranjo clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Naranjo (100%)

The Naranjo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent.

Map Unit: Pa—Palmar muck

Component: Palmar (100%)

The Palmar component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of residuum of decomposed plant material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PeF—Pellejas clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Pellejas (100%)

The Pellejas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes. The parent material consists of coarse textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PhC2—Perchas clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Perchas (95%)

The Perchas component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of regolith formed in fine textured sediments over tertiary clays. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: PhD2—Perchas clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Perchas (98%)

The Perchas component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of regolith formed in fine textured sediments over tertiary clays. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Ps—Pits, gravel

Component: Pits (98%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: Pt—Pits, sand

Component: Pits (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Hydraquents (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hydraquents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Re—Reilly gravelly silt loam

Component: Reilly (95%)

The Reilly component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of stratified alluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: RlC—Rio Lajas sand, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Rio Lajas (100%)

The Rio Lajas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Rm—Riverwash

Component: Riverwash (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Riverwash is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Hydraquents (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hydraquents soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Ro—Rock outcrop, limestone

Component: Rock outcrop (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: Rr—Rock outcrop, sandstone

Component: Rock outcrop (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: RsF—Rock outcrop-San German complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Rock outcrop (60%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: San German (30%)

The San German component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: RtF—Rock outcrop-Tanama complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Rock outcrop (65%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Component: Tanama (30%)

The Tanama component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 12 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: SaB—Sabana Seca clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sabana Seca (95%)

The Sabana Seca component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured, iron rich sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: SgD—San German gravelly clay loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Component: San German (100%)

The San German component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: SgF—San German gravelly clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: San German (100%)

The San German component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: SmF—San Sebastian gravelly clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: San Sebastian (100%)

The San Sebastian component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of fine textured gravelly residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent.

Map Unit: SnC—Santa Clara clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Santa Clara (100%)

The Santa Clara component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of moderately fine and fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 24 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent.

Map Unit: SoC—Soller clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SoD—Soller clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SoF—Soller clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SpD—Soller cobbly clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SpF—Soller cobbly clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SrF—Soller-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Soller (60%)

The Soller component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 60 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Component: Rock outcrop (40%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: TaB—Tanama clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Tanama (100%)

The Tanama component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 12 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: TaC2—Tanama clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

The Tanama component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 12 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: TaD2—Tanama clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

The Tanama component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 12 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Tb—Tiburones muck

Component: Tiburones (100%)

The Tiburones component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on lowlands. The parent material consists of sediments of highly decomposed plant tissues. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 48 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: To—Toa silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Toa, occasionally flooded (80%)

The Toa, occasionally flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of stratified alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Reilly, frequently flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Reilly soil is a minor component.

Component: Dique, frequently flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dique soil is a minor component.

Component: Coloso, occasionally flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Coloso soil is a minor component.

Component: Bajura, frequently flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: TP—Tropopsamments

Component: Tropopsamments (100%)

The Tropopsamments component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 13 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Ur—Urban land

Component: Urban land (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: VaB—Vega Alta sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Vega Alta (98%)

The Vega Alta component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured, iron rich coastal plain sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: VaC2—Vega Alta sandy clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Vega Alta (98%)

The Vega Alta component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured, iron rich coastal plain sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: VcB—Vega Alta clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Vega Alta (98%)

The Vega Alta component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured, iron rich coastal plain sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: VcC2—Vega Alta clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Vega Alta (99%)

The Vega Alta component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured, iron rich coastal plain sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: VeB—Vega Baja clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Vega Baja (95%)

The Vega Baja component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains, coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvial sediments and the underlying coastal plain sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: Vg—Vigia muck

Component: Vigia (100%)

The Vigia component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on lowlands. The parent material consists of residuum of highly decomposed plant tissues over fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 45 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Vm—Vivi loam

Component: Vivi (98%)

The Vivi component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of coarse to medium textured stratified sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: VoC2—Voladora clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

The Voladora component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands, terraces on uplands. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: VoD2—Voladora clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

The Voladora component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands, terraces on uplands. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: VoE2—Voladora clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

The Voladora component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands, terraces on uplands. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: W—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Arecibo Area, Puerto Rico Northern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 29, 2015