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)

Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part

Map Unit: AcC—Aceitunas silty 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ad—Aguadilla loamy sand

Component: Aguadilla (98%)

The Aguadilla component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, 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 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 6s. 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: Ag—Aguadilla sandy loam, moderately wet

Component: Aguadilla (90%)

The Aguadilla component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during July, August, September. 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 soil has a slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bajura (10%)

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

Map Unit: AmB—Amelia gravelly clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Amelia (100%)

The Amelia component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of gravelly 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 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 9 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 8 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: AmC2—Amelia gravelly clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Amelia (100%)

The Amelia component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of gravelly 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 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 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 9 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 8 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: An—Arenales sandy loam

Component: Arenales (100%)

The Arenales component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified coarse 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 frequently 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 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 3 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Ar—Arenales sandy loam, gravelly substratum

Component: Arenales (100%)

The Arenales component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified coarse 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 frequently 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 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 3 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Ba—Bajura silty clay, saline

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 4 percent. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Bc—Bajura clay, frequently flooded

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: CaD—Caguabo gravelly clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Caguabo (90%)

The Caguabo component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ledges, mountains, ridges. The parent material consists of Hato Puerco Formation residuum weathered from mudstone. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Sonadora (7%)

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

Component: Zarzal (3%)

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

Map Unit: CbD—Caguabo clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Caguabo (80%)

The Caguabo component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Mucara (15%)

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.

Map Unit: CbF—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: CdB—Candelero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Candelero (90%)

The Candelero component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces 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 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cayagua (10%)

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

Map Unit: CdC2—Candelero loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Candelero (95%)

The Candelero component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on terraces 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 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cayagua (5%)

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

Map Unit: Ce—Cartagena clay

Component: Cartagena (95%)

The Cartagena component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fan skirts on basins. The parent material consists of alluvium and clayey marine 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 42 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 15 percent. The soil has a moderately saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 15 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Aguirre (5%)

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

Map Unit: Cf—Catano loamy sand

Component: Catano (95%)

The Catano component makes up 95 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 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 (5%)

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

Map Unit: CgC2—Cayagua sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cayagua (100%)

The Cayagua component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on foothills. The parent material consists of regolith. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: CgD2—Cayagua sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cayagua (100%)

The Cayagua component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on foothills. The parent material consists of regolith. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: ClB—Coamo clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Coamo (100%)

The Coamo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of mixed 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 low. 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 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 35 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 2 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: ClC—Coamo clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Coamo (98%)

The Coamo component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of mixed 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 low. 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 35 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 2 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Urban land (2%)

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

Map Unit: Cm—Coastal beaches

Component: Coastal beaches (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Coastal beaches 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: Cn—Cobbly alluvial land

Component: Cobbly alluvial land (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cobbly alluvial land 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: Co—Coloso silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Coloso (95%)

The Coloso 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 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 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 (5%)

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

Map Unit: Cr—Coloso silty clay

Component: Coloso (95%)

The Coloso 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 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 (5%)

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

Map Unit: Cs—Corcega sandy loam

Component: Corcega (95%)

The Corcega 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 moderately fine textured 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 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: CzE—Cristal-Zarzal complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Cristal (55%)

The Cristal component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain ranges, uplands, mountain slopes, coves. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium derived from volcanic rock over silty and clayey residuum weathered from volcanic rock. 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 14 inches) during April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Zarzal (40%)

The Zarzal component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain ranges on uplands, mountain slopes on 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Humatas (3%)

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

Component: Luquillo (2%)

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

Map Unit: DaC—Daguao silty clay loam, deep variant, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Daguao variant (100%)

The Daguao variant component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of moderately fine and fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 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: DcE2—Daguao clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Daguao (100%)

The Daguao component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of moderately fine and fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 36 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: DeC2—Descalabrado clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Descalabrado (100%)

The Descalabrado component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Map Unit: DeE2—Descalabrado clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Descalabrado (100%)

The Descalabrado component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very 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 4 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 1 percent.

Map Unit: DgF2—Descalabrado and Guayama soils, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Guayama (50%)

The Guayama component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on hills on hills, mountain slopes on mountains, ridges on mountains. 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 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent.

Component: Descalabrado (50%)

The Descalabrado component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very 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 4 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 1 percent.

Map Unit: DrF—Descalabrado-Rock land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Descalabrado (70%)

The Descalabrado component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very 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 4 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 1 percent.

Component: Rock land (30%)

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

Map Unit: FaC—Fajardo clay, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Fajardo (97%)

The Fajardo component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 10 percent. This component is on alluvial fans 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 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: FaC2—Fajardo clay, 2 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Fajardo (97%)

The Fajardo component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 10 percent. This component is on alluvial fans 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 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: Fo—Fortuna clay

Component: Fortuna (100%)

The Fortuna 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 clayey 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: FrA—Fraternidad clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Fraternidad (95%)

The Fraternidad 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 clayey alluvial 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 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.

Component: Aguirre (5%)

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

Map Unit: FrB—Fraternidad clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fraternidad (97%)

The Fraternidad component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of clayey alluvial 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 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.

Component: Aguirre (3%)

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

Map Unit: Gm—Guamani silty clay loam

Component: Guamani (100%)

The Guamani 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 medium textured sediments over sand, pebbles, and cobbles. 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 frequently 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 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 3 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: GPQ—Gravel, Pits, Quarries

Component: Gravel, Pits, Quarries (100%)

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

Map Unit: GuE2—Guayabota silty clay loam, 20 to 40 slopes, eroded

Component: Guayabota (90%)

The Guayabota component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of material weathered. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Ciales (10%)

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

Map Unit: GyC2—Guayama clay loam, moderately deep variant, 2 to 12 percent, slopes, eroded

Component: Guayama variant (100%)

The Guayama variant component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountains. The parent material consists of residuum and colluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, 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 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 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: HmB—Humacao loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Humacao (100%)

The Humacao component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces on river valleys. 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 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: HmE—Humatas-Zarzal complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Humatas (50%)

The Humatas component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, ridges, uplands. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from igneous 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Zarzal (45%)

The Zarzal component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain ranges on uplands, mountain slopes on 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (5%)

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

Map Unit: HtE2—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: HtF2—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: HuF—Humatas-Stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Stony land (50%)

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

Component: Humatas (50%)

The Humatas 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 clayey and 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 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: InE2—Ingenio silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

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: JaB—Jacana clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Jacana (100%)

The Jacana component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on hillslopes on foothills. The parent material consists of weathered materials. 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 low. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: JaC2—Jacana clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Jacana (100%)

The Jacana component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on foothills. The parent material consists of weathered materials. 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 low. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: JgE2—Jagueyes loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Jagueyes (100%)

The Jagueyes 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 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 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: JuC—Junquitos gravelly clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Junquitos (100%)

The Junquitos component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on low hills on uplands, fans on uplands. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 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 very 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Lc—Leveled clayey land

Component: Leveled clayey land (100%)

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

Map Unit: LeE2—Limones silty clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Limones (100%)

The Limones 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 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 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LoC2—Lirios clay loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lirios (100%)

The Lirios component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LrE2—Lirios silty 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: LsD—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: LsE—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: LsF—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: LuB—Luquillo-El Verde complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Luquillo (50%)

The Luquillo component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial plains, flood plains. The parent material consists of Unconsolidated quaternary terrace and/or Bouldery alluvium derived from volcanic sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 40 to 59 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 rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: El Verde (40%)

The El Verde component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flood plains, alluvial plains. The parent material consists of Unconsolidated quaternary terrace and/or Bouldery alluvium derived from volcanic sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, abrupt textural change, is 11 to 20 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (5%)

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

Component: Zarzal (5%)

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

Map Unit: LyF—Los Guineos-Yunque-Stony rock land association steep

Component: Los Guineos (50%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 25 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: Yunque (31%)

The Yunque component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 35 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium and 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 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Stony rock land (10%)

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

Map Unit: MaB—Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Mabi (97%)

The Mabi component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, 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 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 very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: MaC2—Mabi clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Mabi (100%)

The Mabi component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, 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 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 very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, 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.

Map Unit: MaD2—Mabi clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Mabi (100%)

The Mabi component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, 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 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 very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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: McA—Machete loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Machete (97%)

The Machete component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, terraces, alluvial fans. The parent material consists of coarse to 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 low. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2c. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 5 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cayagua (3%)

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

Map Unit: McB—Machete loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Machete (100%)

The Machete component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains, terraces, alluvial fans. The parent material consists of coarse to 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 low. 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 5 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Md—Made land

Component: Made land (100%)

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

Map Unit: Me—Maunabo clay

Component: Maunabo (90%)

The Maunabo 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 fine textured 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 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 30 inches during August, September, October. 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 (10%)

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

Map Unit: MIC—Mayo loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Mayo (100%)

The Mayo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse 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 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MrB—Meros sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Meros (97%)

The Meros component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 6 percent. This component is on beaches 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 1 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 20 percent. The soil has a very slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 5 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tidal flats (3%)

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

Map Unit: MuD2—Mucara silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Mucara (100%)

The Mucara component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills, mountain slopes on mountains. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MuE2—Mucara silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Mucara (100%)

The Mucara component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills, mountain slopes on mountains. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: NaE—Naranjito silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Naranjito (85%)

The Naranjito component makes up 85 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, lithic, is 31 to 41 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.

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.

Component: Mucara (5%)

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

Map Unit: NaF—Naranjito silty clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Naranjito (85%)

The Naranjito component makes up 85 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, lithic, is 31 to 41 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: 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.

Component: Mucara (5%)

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

Map Unit: NOTPUB—Not Public Information

Component: Not Public Information (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The NOTPUB is an area of the soil survey not published to the public databases or web portals. Contact the local state soil scientist tfor further information.

Map Unit: PaE2—Pandura loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Pandura (100%)

The Pandura component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered materials. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 12 to 20 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PaF2—Pandura loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Pandura (100%)

The Pandura component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered materials. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 12 to 20 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PaG—Palm-Yunque complex, 40 to 90 percent slopes, extremelly stony

Component: Palm (70%)

The Palm component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from volcanic rock and/or residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 21 to 40 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not 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 23 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Yunque, extremely stony (20%)

The Yunque, extremely stony component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, plinthite, 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Moteado (5%)

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

Component: Guayabota (3%)

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

Component: Los Guineos (2%)

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

Map Unit: PcE—Picacho-Ciales complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Picacho (60%)

The Picacho component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from diorite and/or residuum weathered from diorite. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not 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 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Ciales (30%)

The Ciales component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from diorite and/or residuum weathered from diorite. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 28 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Utuado (7%)

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

Component: Icacos, occasionally flooded (2%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Map Unit: PdF—Pandura-Very stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Pandura (70%)

The Pandura component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of weathered materials. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 12 to 20 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Very stony land (30%)

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

Map Unit: PeC2—Parcelas clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Parcelas (100%)

The Parcelas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of fine textured 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 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.

Map Unit: PiG—Picacho-Utuado complex, 40 to 90 percent slopes

Component: Picacho (60%)

The Picacho component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from diorite and/or residuum weathered from diorite. 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not 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 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Utuado (35%)

The Utuado component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on mountains, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from diorite and/or residuum weathered from diorite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 12 to 27 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Ciales (3%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Icacos, occasionally flooded (1%)

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

Map Unit: PlB—Paso Seco clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Paso Seco (98%)

The Paso Seco component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments overlying gravelly, medium textured 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. 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 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 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.

Component: Aguirre (2%)

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

Map Unit: PmD2—Patillas clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Patillas (100%)

The Patillas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on 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 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PmE2—Patillas clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Patillas (100%)

The Patillas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on 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 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Pn—Pinones silty clay

Component: Pinones (100%)

The Pinones 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 fine textured sediments which overlie decomposed and partially decomposed organic. 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Po—Poncena clay

Component: Poncena (97%)

The Poncena component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of weathered material. 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 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 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 1 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.

Component: Reparada (3%)

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

Map Unit: PrC2—Pozo Blanco clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Pozo Blanco (100%)

The Pozo Blanco component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on low hills on uplands, alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of alluvium and colluvium over 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 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 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 35 percent.

Map Unit: PrF—Prieto very cobbly clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Prieto (90%)

The Prieto component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on drainageways on mountain slopes on mountain ranges, coves. The parent material consists of colluvium derived from volcanic rock and/or residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 30 to 39 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (5%)

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

Component: Zarzal (5%)

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

Map Unit: Re—Reilly soils

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 3 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: Rp—Reparada clay

Component: Reparada (100%)

The Reparada component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of clayey sediments which overlie decomposed and partially decomposed organic materials. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: RrB—Rio Arriba clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Rio Arriba (100%)

The Rio Arriba component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, alluvial fans 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 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 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 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: RrC2—Rio Arriba clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rio Arriba (100%)

The Rio Arriba component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on terraces on coastal plains, alluvial fans 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 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 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: Rs—Rock land

Component: Rock land (100%)

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

Map Unit: Ru—Rough stony land

Component: Rough stony land (100%)

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

Map Unit: SaE2—Sabana silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Sabana (100%)

The Sabana component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. 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 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: SaF2—Sabana silty clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Sabana (100%)

The Sabana component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Sm—Salt water marsh

Component: Salt water marsh (100%)

The Salt water marsh component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on salt marshes. 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: SoE—Sonadora-Caguabo complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Sonadora (70%)

The Sonadora component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on uplands, low hills. The parent material consists of Hato Puerco Formation residuum weathered from mudstone. 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 low. 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caguabo (15%)

The Caguabo component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ledges, mountains, ridges. The parent material consists of Hato Puerco Formation residuum weathered from mudstone. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (10%)

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

Component: Zarzal (5%)

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

Map Unit: SoG—Sonadora-Caguabo complex, 40 to 90 percent slopes

Component: Sonadora (70%)

The Sonadora component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on low hills, mountain slopes on uplands. The parent material consists of Hato Puerco Formation residuum weathered from mudstone. 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 low. 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 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Caguabo (15%)

The Caguabo component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on ledges, mountains, ridges. The parent material consists of Hato Puerco Formation residuum weathered from mudstone. 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (10%)

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

Component: Zarzal (5%)

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

Map Unit: Ta—Talante soils

Component: Talante (90%)

The Talante 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 medium to coarse textured 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Fortuna (10%)

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

Map Unit: TeE—Teja gravelly sandy loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Teja (100%)

The Teja component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of gravelly residuum. 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.

Map Unit: Tf—Tidal flats

Component: Tidal flats (100%)

The Tidal flats component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal flats. 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 18 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 strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Ts—Tidal swamp

Component: Tidal swamp (100%)

The Tidal swamp component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on tidal marshes. 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 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. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Tt—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: UpF—Utuado-Picacho-Stony rockland association, very steep

Component: Utuado (40%)

The Utuado component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 50 to 90 percent. This component is on 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 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Picacho (26%)

The Picacho component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 50 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum and colluvium. 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 very 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Stony rockland (20%)

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

Map Unit: Va—Vayas silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

Component: Vayas (90%)

The Vayas 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 clayey alcaline 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is occasionally 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. The soil has a very slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 7 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Vayas (10%)

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

Map Unit: Vc—Vayas silty clay, frequently flooded

Component: Vayas (100%)

The Vayas 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 clayey alcaline 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4c. Irrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. The soil has a very slightly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 7 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: VeB—Vega Alta silty 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: VeC—Vega Alta silty clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

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: VgA—Vega Baja silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Vega Baja (95%)

The Vega Baja component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 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 moderate. 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: VlC—Via silty clay loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Via (100%)

The Via component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 10 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of moderately fine textured sediments underlaid by coarse textured gravelly or cobbly 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 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: VmC—Vieques loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Vieques (100%)

The Vieques component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 32 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 3 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: VmE2—Vieques loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Vieques (100%)

The Vieques component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 32 to 50 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 3 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: Vs—Vives silty clay loam, high bottom

Component: Vives (100%)

The Vives component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine and moderately fine textured 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 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 2c. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: VvA—Vives clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Vives (100%)

The Vives component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine and moderately fine textured 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 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 2c. Irrigated land capability classification is 1 This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: VvB—Vives clay, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Component: Vives (100%)

The Vives component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 7 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine and moderately fine textured 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 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 3c. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: Vw—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: W—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit: Wa—Wet alluvial land

Component: Wet alluvial land (100%)

The Wet alluvial land component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood 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. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: YqE—Yunque-Los Guineos-Moteado complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Yunque, extremely stony (50%)

The Yunque, extremely stony component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, plinthite, 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Los Guineos (25%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges, mountain slopes, hillslopes, 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Moteado (20%)

The Moteado component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not 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 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Palm (3%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (1%)

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

Component: Guayabota (1%)

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

Map Unit: YuF—Yunque-Moteado complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Yunque (50%)

The Yunque component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, plinthite, 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Moteado (30%)

The Moteado component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountain ranges. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not 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 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Los Guineos (10%)

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

Component: Palm (5%)

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

Component: Guayabota (5%)

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

Map Unit: YuF2—Yunes silty clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Yunes (100%)

The Yunes component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on foothills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 10 to 20 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: ZaG—Zarzal very cobbly clay, 40 to 90 percent slopes

Component: Zarzal, very cobbly clay (80%)

The Zarzal, very cobbly clay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 90 percent. This component is on mountain ranges on uplands, mountain slopes on 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cristal 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: Luquillo (5%)

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

Component: Sonadora (5%)

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

Map Unit: ZcF—Zarzal-Cristal complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Zarzal (50%)

The Zarzal component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain ranges on uplands, mountain slopes on 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 65 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 64 inches) during May, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 13 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Cristal (25%)

The Cristal component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain ranges, uplands, mountain slopes, coves. The parent material consists of clayey colluvium derived from volcanic rock over silty and clayey residuum weathered from volcanic rock. 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 low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 14 inches) during April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 80 percent. Below this thin organic horizon the organic matter content is about 8 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Sonadora (10%)

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

Component: Humatas (8%)

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

Component: Luquillo (7%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 29, 2015