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)

Mayaguez Area, Puerto Rico Western Part

Map Unit: AaC2—Aceitunas clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Aceitunas (100%)

The Aceitunas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 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: AbC2—Aceitunas sandy clay loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Aceitunas (100%)

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

Map Unit: AdE2—Aibonito clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Aibonito (100%)

The Aibonito 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 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: An—Alluvial land

Component: Alluvial land (100%)

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

Map Unit: AoD—Anones clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Anones (100%)

The Anones 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 weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

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

Component: Anones (100%)

The Anones 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 weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

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

Component: Anones (100%)

The Anones 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 material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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: Ba—Bajura clay

Component: Bajura (100%)

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

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

Component: Bejucos (100%)

The Bejucos component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of coarse material over fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: BeB—Bejucos sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bejucos (100%)

The Bejucos component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of coarse material over fine texture sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

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: Rock outcrop (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rock outcrop 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: CcB—Camaguey clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Camaguey (90%)

The Camaguey component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on river valleys on valleys. The parent material consists of fine texture 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 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (10%)

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

Map Unit: Cd—Catano sand

Component: Catano (97%)

The Catano component makes up 97 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: Ce—Catano sandy clay loam

Component: Catano (97%)

The Catano component makes up 97 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 moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 percent.

Component: Reparada (3%)

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

Map Unit: CfC2—Cidral clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cidral (100%)

The Cidral component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on interior valleys on karst. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ch—Coastal beach

Component: Coastal beach (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Coastal beach 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: ClD—Colinas clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Colinas (100%)

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

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

Component: Colinas (100%)

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

Map Unit: ClF2—Colinas clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Colinas (100%)

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

Map Unit: CmD—Colinas cobbly clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Colinas (100%)

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

Map Unit: CmE—Colinas cobbly clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Colinas (100%)

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

Map Unit: Cn—Coloso silty clay loam

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 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: CoE—Consumo clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Consumo (90%)

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

Component: Daguey (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Daguey 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.

Map Unit: CoF2—Consumo clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Consumo (90%)

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

Component: Anones (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Anones 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.

Map Unit: Cr—Corcega silty clay loam

Component: Corcega (98%)

The Corcega 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 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 (2%)

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

Map Unit: CtB2—Cotito clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cotito (95%)

The Cotito component makes up 95 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 colluvium and alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, 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 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Limestone outcrop (2%)

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

Map Unit: CuB2—Coto clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Coto (100%)

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

Map Unit: CuC2—Coto clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Coto (100%)

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

Map Unit: CvB—Coto sandy clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Coto (100%)

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

Map Unit: CwF—Cuchillas silty clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Cuchillas (100%)

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

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

Component: Daguey (100%)

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

Map Unit: DaE2—Daguey clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Daguey (100%)

The Daguey component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of fine textured residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is 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.

Map Unit: Du—Dique silt loam

Component: Dique (98%)

The Dique 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 alluvium deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 1. 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: Es—Espinal sand

Component: Espinal (100%)

The Espinal component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on beach terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sand sized, shell fragments, quartz grains and volcanic fragments. 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 13 percent.

Map Unit: GnC—Guanajibo sandy loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Guanajibo (100%)

The Guanajibo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: GoC—Guanajibo loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Guanajibo (100%)

The Guanajibo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains, terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately 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 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: GPQ—Gravel, pits and quarries

Component: Gravel, pits and quarries (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Gravel, pits and quarries is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: GuB—Guerrero sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Guerrero (100%)

The Guerrero component makes up 100 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 coarse deposits over fine textured sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: HmD—Humatas clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Humatas (85%)

The Humatas component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountains. 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 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 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Daguey (10%)

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

Component: Consumo (5%)

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

Map Unit: HmE2—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: Daguey (5%)

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

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

Map Unit: HmF2—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: HuE—Humatas gravelly clay, 12 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Humatas (100%)

The Humatas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 40 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Ig—Igualdad clay

Component: Igualdad (100%)

The Igualdad 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 over sands. 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 moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Jd—Jaucas sand

Component: Jaucas (100%)

The Jaucas component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on beaches on coastal plains. The parent material consists of deposits of calcareous sand. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 percent. The soil has a moderately 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.

Map Unit: JoB—Jobos sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Jobos (98%)

The Jobos component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on coastal plains on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clay overlaid by sandy sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Igualdad (2%)

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

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

Component: Juncal (100%)

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

Map Unit: LaB2—Lares clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lares (100%)

The Lares component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: LaD2—Lares clay, 5 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Lares (100%)

The Lares component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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: Lc—Leveled clayey land

Component: Leveled clayey land (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leveled clayey 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: Le—Leveled clayey land, shallow

Component: Leveled clayey land (95%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leveled clayey 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: Lf—Leveled land, frequently flooded

Component: Leveled land (90%)

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

Component: Hydraquents (10%)

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

Map Unit: LFD—Landfill

Component: Landfill (100%)

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

Map Unit: Lm—Leveled sandy land

Component: Leveled sandy land (100%)

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

Map Unit: Lo—Limestone outcrop

Component: Limestone outcrop (100%)

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

Map Unit: Lr—Limestone rock land

Component: Limestone rock land (100%)

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

Map Unit: LuD—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: Maricao (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Maricao 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.

Map Unit: LuF2—Los Guineos clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Los Guineos (100%)

The Los Guineos component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 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.

Map Unit: MaB—Mabi clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Mabi (97%)

The Mabi component makes up 97 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 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 (99%)

The Mabi component makes up 99 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.

Component: Bajura (1%)

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

Map Unit: McF2—Malaya clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Malaya (100%)

The Malaya component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountain ranges, mountain slopes on mountain ranges. The parent material consists of colluvium and residuum. 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 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: MdB—Maleza fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Maleza (100%)

The Maleza component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The parent material consists of coarse textured over 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 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 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Mh—Mani silty clay loam, overwash

Component: Mani (97%)

The Mani component makes up 97 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 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during July, August, September, October. 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: Mn—Mani clay

Component: Mani (97%)

The Mani component makes up 97 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 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during July, August, September, October. 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 (3%)

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

Map Unit: MoD2—Maresua silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Maresua (100%)

The Maresua component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of colluvium and residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 48 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MoF2—Maresua silty clay loam, 20 to 60 percent percent slopes, eroded

Component: Maresua (100%)

The Maresua component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 60 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of colluvium and residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 48 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 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MrF2—Maricao clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Maricao (80%)

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

Component: Cuchillas (10%)

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

Component: Agueybana (10%)

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

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

Component: Matanzas (100%)

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

Map Unit: MtB—Matanzas-Limestone rockland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Matanzas (70%)

The Matanzas component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interior valleys on coastal plains. The parent material consists of residual sediments deposit over limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 40 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Limestone rockland (30%)

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

Map Unit: MuC2—Moca clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

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

Map Unit: MuD2—Moca clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

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

Map Unit: MuD3—Moca clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

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

Map Unit: MuE3—Moca clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Moca (100%)

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

Map Unit: MvC—Montegrande clay, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Montegrande (99%)

The Montegrande component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on low hills on uplands, alluvial fans on uplands. The parent material consists of fine textured sediments over gravelly 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during July, August, September. 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: MwE—Morado clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Morado (80%)

The Morado component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mountain slopes on mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 21 to 36 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. 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: Rock outcrop (5%)

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

Component: Anones (5%)

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

Map Unit: MwF2—Morado clay loam, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Morado (80%)

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

Component: Caguabo (10%)

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

Component: Mucara (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mucara 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: MxC—Mucara clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Mucara (100%)

The Mucara component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 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 very low. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: MxD—Mucara clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Mucara (80%)

The Mucara component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mountain slopes, mountains. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from volcanic rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 13 to 19 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Naranjito (10%)

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

Component: Juncos (10%)

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

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

Component: Mucara (80%)

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

Component: Caguabo (5%)

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

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

Component: Naranjito (5%)

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

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

Component: Mucara (75%)

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

Component: Caguabo (10%)

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

Component: Naranjito (5%)

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

Component: Morado (5%)

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

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

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

Map Unit: NaD—Naranjo clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Naranjo (100%)

The Naranjo component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 50 percent.

Map Unit: NcD2—Nipe clay, 5 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Nipe (100%)

The Nipe component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on hills, ridges on mountains. The parent material consists of iron rich 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 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PeD2—Perchas clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Perchas (98%)

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

Component: Bajura (2%)

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

Map Unit: PlE2—Plata clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Plata (100%)

The Plata component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: PlF2—Plata clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Plata (100%)

The Plata component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: QuE2—Quebrada silty clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Quebrada (100%)

The Quebrada 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 colluvium and residuum 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: QuF2—Quebrada silty clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Quebrada (100%)

The Quebrada 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 colluvium and residuum 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 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Re—Reilly gravelly loam

Component: Reilly (97%)

The Reilly component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. The parent material consists of stratified alluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Bajura (3%)

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

Map Unit: RlB—Rio Lajas sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Rio Lajas (100%)

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

Map Unit: RpC2—Rio Piedras clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rio Piedras (100%)

The Rio Piedras 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 residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: RpD2—Rio Piedras clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rio Piedras (100%)

The Rio Piedras component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: Rr—Riverwash

Component: Riverwash (90%)

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

Component: Hydraquents (10%)

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

Map Unit: RsD2—Rosario clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rosario (100%)

The Rosario component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hills on hills. The parent material consists of iron rich residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: RsE2—Rosario clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rosario (100%)

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

Map Unit: RsF2—Rosario clay, 40 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Rosario (100%)

The Rosario component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 40 to 60 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hills on hills. The parent material consists of iron rich residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: SaD—San German gravelly clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes

Component: San German (100%)

The San German component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 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: SaE—San German gravelly clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: San German (100%)

The San German component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 30 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: ScB—San German cobbly sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: San German (100%)

The San German component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on mountains, mountain slopes on mountains, hillslopes on hills. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 5 to 14 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 60 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: SdF2—San Sebastian gravelly clay, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Component: San Sebastian (100%)

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

Map Unit: SeB—Santa Clara silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Santa Clara (100%)

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

Map Unit: Sn—Santoni clay

Component: Santoni (95%)

The Santoni 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 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 very high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during August, September, October. 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: Bajura (5%)

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

Map Unit: So—Serpentinite outcrop

Component: Serpentinite outcrop (100%)

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

Map Unit: SrD—Soller-Limestone rockland complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Component: Soller (70%)

The Soller component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Component: Limestone rockland (30%)

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

Map Unit: SrE—Soller-Limestone rockland complex, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Soller (70%)

The Soller component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Component: Limestone rockland (30%)

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

Map Unit: SsD2—Soller cobbly clay, 5 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: SsE2—Soller cobbly clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: StB—Soller clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 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 high. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

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

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

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

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: StE—Soller clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Soller (100%)

The Soller component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 20 to 40 percent. This component is on mogotes on karst. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 34 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 7 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Map Unit: Ta—Talante loam

Component: Talante (95%)

The Talante 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 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 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 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Fortuna (5%)

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

Map Unit: TcB2—Tanama clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

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

Map Unit: TcC2—Tanama clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

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

Map Unit: TcD2—Tanama clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

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

Map Unit: TcE2—Tanama clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Tanama (100%)

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

Map Unit: Td—Tidal swamp

Component: Tidal swamp (100%)

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

Map Unit: ToA—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: Bajura, frequently flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bajura 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: Dique, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Component: Reilly, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: Ts—Toa silty clay

Component: Toa (98%)

The Toa 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 stratified alluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is 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 1. 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: VoD2—Voladora silty clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

The Voladora component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 20 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands, terraces on uplands. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is 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: VoE2—Voladora silty clay, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

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

Map Unit: VrC2—Voladora clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Voladora (100%)

The Voladora component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on alluvial fans on uplands, terraces on uplands. The parent material consists of weathered material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is 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: W—Water > 40 acres

Component: Water> 40 acres (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water> 40 acres is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Mayaguez Area, Puerto Rico Western Part
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 29, 2015