

EXPLANATION

Corresponding soil units  
(From U. S. Dept. Agric., ser.  
1928, no. 35)

Alkali flats  
(Locally known as salt lakes)



Lacustrine deposits  
(Clay, in part gypsiferous, with beach  
ridges, shown in black; forms main  
part of floor of Salt Basin)

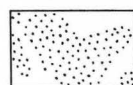


Reeves chalk

Gypsum sand  
(Forms white dunes on floor of  
Salt Basin)



Quartz sand  
(Forms reddish dunes and sand flats on  
lower ends of bajadas)



Reeves fine sand;  
Reeves fine sandy loam

Silty clay  
(Forms meadows peripheral to floor of  
Salt Basin; vegetation in places  
arranged in "tiger-stripe" pattern,  
as indicated on map)

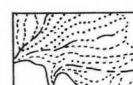


Reeves silty clay loam;  
Reeves silty clay loam  
(deep phase)

Alluvium  
(Forms broad flats at lower ends of  
larger streams, supporting dense  
growth of grass and mesquite)



Fanglomerate  
(Forms bajadas at edge of Salt Basin;  
drainage pattern is indicated)



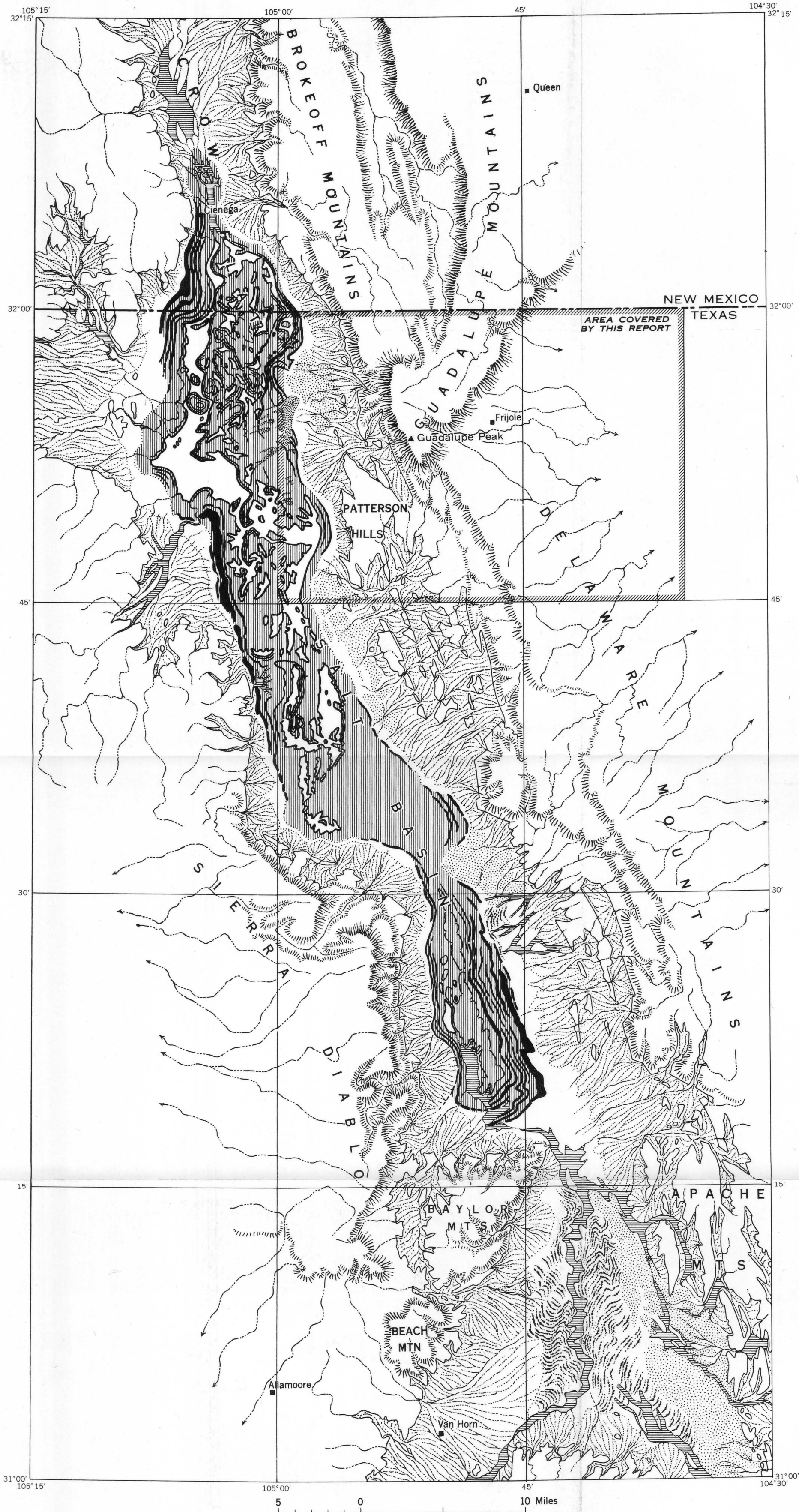
Reeves gravely fine sand;  
Reeves gravely loam

Bed rock  
(Mainly of Permian age, but locally  
includes rocks of pre-Cambrian,  
older Paleozoic, and Mesozoic age;  
forms mountains, plateaus, and  
foothills; prominent escarpments  
shown by hachures)



Ector stony loam  
Rough stony land

Note corresponding soil units, as shown on published  
soil map. Compiled from reconnaissance ground surveys  
and from aerial photographs.



MAP OF SALT BASIN, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF UNCONSOLIDATED QUATERNARY DEPOSITS