Map unit	Properties of sediment	Properties of	Potential land use or concerns
		topsoil	
Qf1	Interbedded gravel and sand with silty-clayey fine sand. Commonly forms topographic highs.	Highly gypsiferous, with enough accumulation to form "caliche." Accumulation of clay.	Possible aggregate supply. Not subjected to significant sheetwash.
Qf2	Sandy gravel to gravelly sand	Somewhat gypsiferous. Slight accumulation of clay.	Aggregate supply
Qf3	Sand, silty-clayey fine sand, and pebble beds	Disseminated gypsum filaments; slight accumulation of clay	Good for agriculture. Sheetwash may occur infrequently (in conjunction with large thunderstorms). Moderate to high erosion potential.
Qf3gh	Sand and pebbly sand forming slight topographic highs.	Gypsiferous and pebbly, but less gypsum than Qf1.	Possible aggregate supply. Not subjected to sheetwash.
Qah	Silt and fine sand.	No topsoil	Too thin and fine-grained for aggregate; potential for flooding.
Qam	Sand, silt, gravel, and clay. Found in channels or small lobes at the mouths of discontinuous channels.	No topsoil	Too thin and fine-grained for aggregate. Seems to support more grass than other units, so relatively good for grazing. High potential for frequent flooding.
Qbfy	Mostly clayey-silty fine sand and clay, with minor pebbles	Generally slightly gypsiferous, with localized heavy concentrations.	High clay and localized heavy gypsum may make farming some crops difficult.
Qbfo	Clayey fine-grained sand, clay-silt, fine sand, and gypsum.	Not described, but probably only weak soil development because of surface erosion.	High clay and localized gypsum probably inhibits most agriculture. Potential for subsidence due to gypsum dissolution at depth. Moderate erosion potential
Qgy	Gypsum that is 1-5 m- thick.	Hard gypsum crust 1-5 cm-thick, but locally overlain by silt.	Potential gypsum mining where thick. Supports more grass than unit Qbfo .

Table 1. Summary of major map units and societal implications