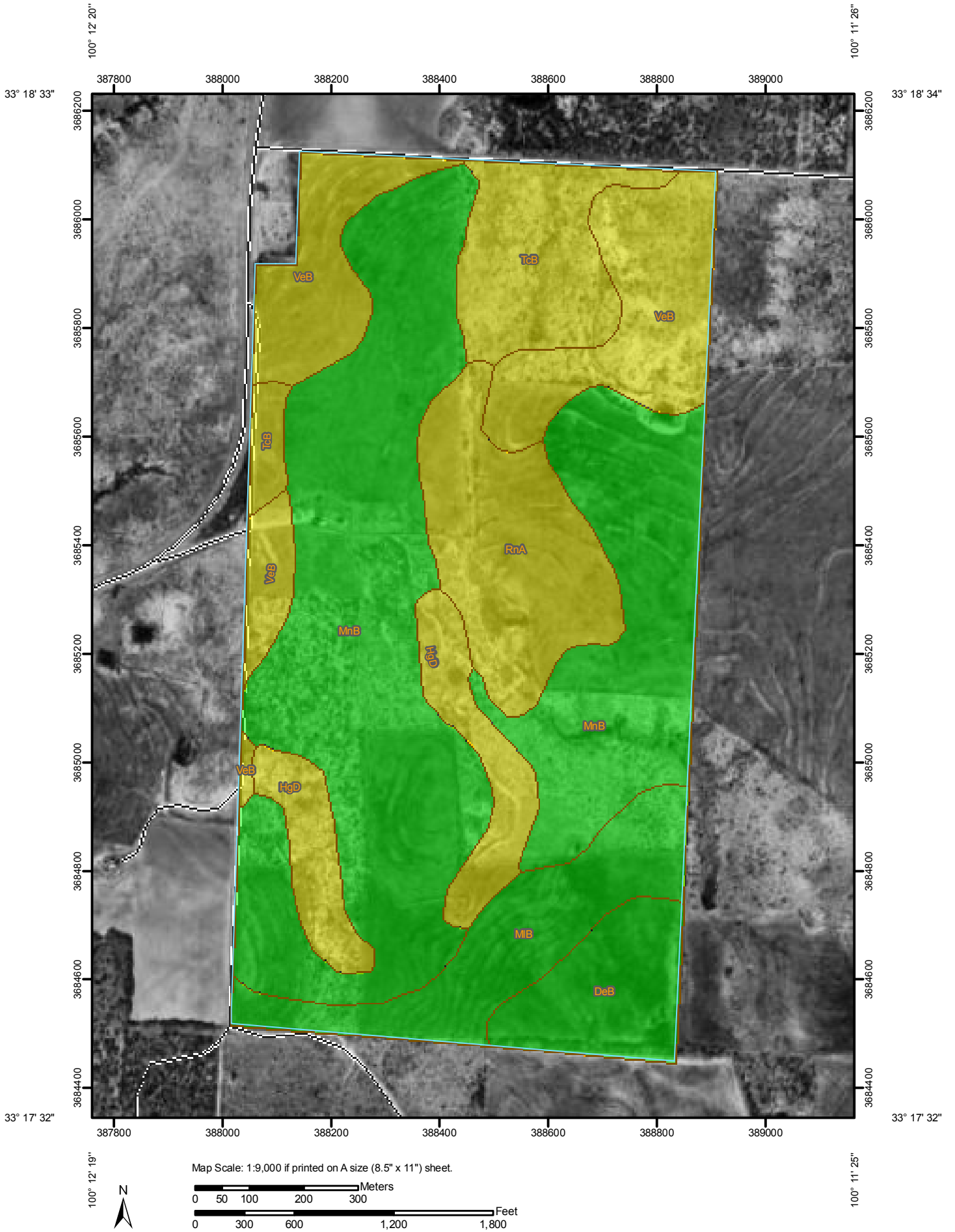



Upland Shrubs and Vines (TX)—Stonewall County, Texas



## MAP LEGEND


### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


### Soils


 Soil Map Units

### Soil Ratings

 Very limited

 Somewhat limited

 Not limited

 not rated or not available

### Political Features

 Cities

### Water Features

 Oceans

 Streams and Canals


### Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:9,000 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 14N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Stonewall County, Texas  
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Jan 2, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 2/16/1997

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Upland Shrubs and Vines (TX)

Upland Shrubs and Vines (TX)— Summary by Map Unit — Stonewall County, Texas						
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DeB	Devol loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not limited	Devol (100%)		17.9	5.4%
HgD	Hilgrave gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Hilgrave (100%)	Droughty (0.60)	22.8	6.9%
				Too arid (0.50)		
MIB	Miles loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not limited	Miles (100%)		28.1	8.5%
MnB	Miles fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Not limited	Miles (100%)		149.8	45.4%
RnA	Rotan clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Rotan (100%)	Too clayey (0.24)	33.7	10.2%
TcB	Tillman clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Tillman (100%)	Too clayey (0.19)	26.8	8.1%
VeB	Vernon clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Vernon (100%)	Too clayey (0.93)	50.8	15.4%
				Bedrock (0.46)		
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>					<b>329.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Upland Shrubs and Vines (TX)— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Not limited	195.7	59.3%
Somewhat limited	134.1	40.7%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>	<b>329.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

Upland shrubs and vines (TX) interpretation provides a tool to assess a soil's limitations for use as either primary or secondary wildlife habitat. This interpretation is useful for planning the establishment and maintenance of upland shrubs and vines for use as wildlife habitat. The ratings are for the soils in their natural condition and do not consider present land use, existing vegetation, water sources, and the presence or absence of wildlife in the area.

Upland shrub and vine species are predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic, but include some hydrophytic plants that are common in areas adjacent to riparian or wetland areas. The adapted vegetation components are selected to meet the specific local food and cover habitat requirements for targeted and non-targeted species of wildlife. The ratings are intended to provide guidance for the selection of sites for growing and managing upland shrubs and/or vines as wildlife habitat.

The interpretation provides ratings and identifies the dominant soil characteristics that limit the site for growing shrubs and vines, either naturally or artificially established. This information allows the user to plan and develop alternative sites, and to identify the upland shrubs and vines that best meet the wildlife habitat requirements.

The management, reestablishment, or reintroduction of introduced or native upland shrub and vine species is determined by landscape, climate, soil, vegetation, hydrology, and time. A limitation caused by any one of these factors can influence the adaptability, survival, growth, and vigor of the shrub or vine species. This interpretation addresses only those factors that relate primarily to the soil and identifies the soil limitation that will have the most affect on the site's use for upland shrub and vine wildlife habitat. The soil properties and qualities important in the establishment and management of shrubs and vines are surface texture, organic matter content, rock fragments, soil depth, available water holding capacity, wetness, salts, sodium adsorption ratio, and extreme climatic conditions.

Numerical ratings or values indicate the relative severity or degree of limitation for individual soil restrictive (limiting) features. Ratings are shown for limiting soil features as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00), and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00). Non-limiting soil features with a numerical rating of zero are not listed.

Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by the soil features that affect the soil interpretation. Verbal soil rating classes are based on the highest numerical rating for the most limiting soil feature(s) considered in the rating process. The "not limited" class (numerical value for the most restrictive feature = 0) indicates that the soil has no limiting features for the specified use. The "somewhat limited" class (numerical value for the most restrictive feature .01 to .99) indicates that the soil has limiting features for the specified use that can be overcome with proper planning, design, installation, and management. The effort required to overcome a soil limitation increases as the numerical rating increases. The "very limited" class (numerical value for the most restrictive feature = 1.00) indicates that the soil has one or more very limiting features that can only be

overcome with special planning, major soil modification, special design, or significant management practices.

Lesser soil restrictive features have a lower numerical value than the maximum used to rate the soil, and they are identified to provide the user with additional information about soil limitations for the specific use. Lesser soil restrictive features also need to be considered in planning, design, installation, and management.

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen, which is displayed on the report. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the Selected Soil Interpretations report with this interpretation included from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition

*Component Percent Cutoff:* None Specified

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher