

### Terrain

The existing road bed crosses the south-facing rim of a collapse structure dating back to probable Tertiary times. Pleistocene-aged lake sediments outcrop on a regular basis on the road bed. This is particularly true on the north. Coeval surficial deposits are derived from San Simon Swale to the west which has been heavily deflated since the Pleistocene. Low coppice dunes and generally small deflation basin distinguish the present surface. Soils belong to the Haplargid-Torripsament association.

### Floristics

Principal plants occurring locally include Prosopis juliflora, Yucca glauca, Quercus havardii, and often large amounts of Gutierrezia sarothrae. The understory is composed largely of grasses and a few annual and perennial forbs. Gramineae is represented by Aristida sp., Bouteloua spp., Andropogon glomeratus, Andropogon sp., and Munroa squarrosa. Euphorbia spp., Chamaesarcha sp., and Croton texensis round out the understory owing to the season.

### Cultural Resources

Disregarding occasional beverage cans and bottles along the shoulder of the existing road, no cultural resources were recorded locally. To the west, on the ridges demarcating the San Simon Swale, archaeological sites are known to occur. Taxonomically, these sites tend to be task loci and special activity zones.