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Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1961.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue.  
Entire area lies within the Old Seven Ranges  
Land lines based on the Ohio River Base

SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy duty  
Medium duty  
Light duty  
Unimproved dirt  
Slate Route

SCIO, OHIO  
NE 1/4 SCIO 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 40°22'50" - W 81°07'30"  
1961

**LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES**  
OF THE SCIO, OHIO QUADRANGLE  
by  
WILLIAM E. DAVIES and GREGORY C. OHLMACHER  
1978  
U. S. Geological Survey  
OPEN FILE MAP 78-1057(D-8)

**NOTE**  
Information shown is intended as a general guide to ground conditions as of the date of field check. Additional landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated in all map units. The map unit depicts the dominant condition in the area delineated and variations in slope stability may occur at any point in the unit. This map is suitable for general planning purposes and as a supplement to more detailed studies for site selection. The map cannot be used as a substitute for detailed geologic and engineering investigations to establish design and construction criteria of specific sites. Some symbols may not appear on this map because the description is applicable to a series of maps.

- ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE**  
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from historical records, and from scars, debris and other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable; sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and changes in drainage conditions. May include areas with several active slides too small to be shown separately. Questioned where doubtful.
- LANDSLIDE**  
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively stable in natural, undisturbed state, generally not affected by small structures properly sited in areas away from the edge of the toe; can be reactivated by extensive, rapid excavation, loading, and changes in ground water and surface water conditions. Area of old landslide probably includes recent ones not identified from field evidence or otherwise documented. Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be gradational and not well defined. Questioned where doubtful.
- COLLUVIAL SLOPE**  
Valley wall along major streams with slope as steep as 40° (85%); stony, clayey silt soil up to 50 ft. (15 m) thick; commonly buttressed by a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope; very susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area, removal of terrace or bench, and overloading; landslide commonly activated without apparent cause.
- AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL**  
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or higher, formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.
- COVE UNDERLAIN BY CLAY LAYER**  
Rounded or U-shaped valley with steep concave slope of valley floor (coves) and valley heads underlain by clayey soils forming a coherent layer generally 8 ft. (2.5 m) or less in thickness. Zone of water commonly at the base of the clay layer is under 2 to 8 ft. (0.6 - 2.5 m) artesian head. Clay soil is underlain by claystone and shale. Clay slab moves as a coherent mass up to 1 ft. (0.3 m) per year; very susceptible to more rapid sliding when overloaded by fill or structure and by excavations that break the continuity of slope. Recent soil slips (earth flows) as much as 40,000 square feet (3,700 square meters) in size are common.
- SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
Soil and rock similar to that involved in landslides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale associated with other rock types. Rock weathers rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly susceptible to sliding.
- AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES**  
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown; primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad benches; modification by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides.
- MAN-MADE FEATURES**  
Strip mines (combination of letter symbols indicates complex formed of more than one type of strip mine)  
sh bench with high wall  
sf furrowed with high wall  
sd multiple furrows and multiple benches  
srg reclaimed by grading  
sru reclaimed by secondary use  
sh/r regraded in part, high wall remains  
Coal refuse banks  
r identified on aerial photographs; not classified in field check  
rb not burnt nor on fire  
rbb burnt  
rbd burning  
rbs sludge  
Quarries  
q quarry site  
qub spoil bank, quarry waste  
Gravel pits  
g site of gravel pit  
Slides in man-made features  
a/f earth flow in fill  
a/s earth flow in strip castings  
a/r earth flow in coal refuse

