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Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial

photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1961

Political projection - 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, north zone

100-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

APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1961

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty

Medium-duty

Unimproved dirt

State Route

SCIO, OHIO
NE 1/4 SCIO 15' QUADRANGLE
N 4022.5 - W 8100/7.5

1961

Landslides and related features interpreted
from aerial photographs:

1:40,000 scale black and white 1973

1:60,000 scale black and white 1959

1:80,000 scale black and white 1976

Photointerpretation and field check 1976.
This map has not been edited or reviewed
for conformity with Geological Survey
standards and nomenclature.

LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES
OF THE SCIO, OHIO QUADRANGLE

by

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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 inves-
tigations 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.

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

rbt 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



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 evi-
dence. 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, undis-
turbed 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 acti-
vated without apparent cause.

AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS AVALANCHES

Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with
accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft. (3 m)
or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid movement
during intense rainfall. Most ravines designated
show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches.
Symbol - a - designates historical debris flow or
debris avalanche.

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 mud-
stone, 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 common 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 coher-
ent mass up to 1 ft. (0.3 m) per year; very
susceptible to more rapid sliding when overloaded
by fill or structure, or 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 LANDSLIDES

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.

The first five digits of the open file number designate the
specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle
is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the
quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based
on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right.
The location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

M(200)
R290
no. 78-1057
Scio, OH
no. D-8
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