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.



OLD 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. COMBINATION LANDSLIDE

Area of recent and old slides in which

individual slides are not identified.



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; slide commonly activated without apparent cause.



SCREE Residual accumulations of coarse rock material lying on quartzite slopes of the Valley and Ridge province. Generally stable except where subjected to extreme rainfall.

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 and chutes designated show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches. Symbol & design

AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL Steep, local vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high; formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstore and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

nates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

SOIL AND ROCK SISSEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING Soil and roc. similar to that involved in landslides elsectere in map area; primarily areas underlain to claystone, mudstone and shale associated with other rock types. Rock weathers rapidly on excasure forming clayey soil highly susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped, shallow valle.s) containing thick layers of clayey soil that are very susceptible to sliding where excavation preaks continuity of slope and where overloaded as artificial fill.

AREAS LEAST FEL E TO LANDSLIDES Map areas in . Tich no patterns or symbols are shown; primarily va ev floors, ridge tops and broad benches; mos fication by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides.

Includes sloses where landslides are sparse. The first five digits of the open file number designate the specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle s a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdi. sion 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.

multiple furnows and multiple benches hilltop removed

reclaimed by grading

sh/r regraded in part, high wall

reclaimed by secondary use

remains Coal refuse banks

identified on aerial photographs; not classified in field check

not burnt nor on fire

burnt

burning

quarry site spoil bank, quarry waste

Quarries

site of gravel pit

Gravel pits

Slides in man-made features earth flow in fill

earth flow in strip castings a/r earth flow in coal refuse

PITTSBURGH 10 X 20 SHEET 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 78°