

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.

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 here 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 & 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 more high; formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

> SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING Soil and rock similar to that involved in lanuslides 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. Includes coves (U-shaped, shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey soil that are very susceptible to sliding where excavation breaks continuity of slope and where

overloaded by artificial fill. 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

Includes slopes 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 is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map basedon rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The location of this, quadrangle is shown by the black square.

lead to local landslides.

furrowed with high wall

multiple furrows and multiple benches

hilltop removed

reclaimed by grading

reclaimed by secondary use

regraded in part, high wall remains

Coal refuse banks identified on aerial photographs; not classified in field check

not burnt nor on fire

burnt burning

rbs

sludge Quarries-

quarry site spoil bank, quarry waste

Gravel pits site of gravel pit

--- Slides in man-made features af earth flow in fill

earth flow in strip castings

earth flow in coal refuse

