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Topography from aerial photographs by multiple methods

Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1954

Polyconic projection.

10,000 foot grid based on Tennessee coordinate system

100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983

move the projection lines 6 meters south and

4 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Map details: The map covers the area around Monterey Lake and the De Rossett quadrangle. It includes contour lines, roads, and various geographical features. Key locations labeled include Monterey Lake, Ravencroft, De Rossett, Camp Bon Air, Blue Spring Cove, and various hills and ridges. The map is in UTM grid 48S, with a scale of 1:24,000 and a contour interval of 20 feet. A legend for road classification and a scale bar are also present.

LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES OF THE DE ROSSETT, TENN. QUADRANGLE

by
Roger E. Thomas
1981

U.S. Geological Survey,
OPEN FILE MAP 81-1318 (H-6)

Landslides and related features interpreted
from aerial photographs:

1:40,000 (Black and White) 1979

1:79,000 (Black and White) 1976

Photointerpretation and field check 1981
This report is preliminary and has not
been reviewed for conformity with U.S.
Geological Survey editorial standards.

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 sub-
stitute 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.

MAN-MADE FEATURES

Strip mines (combination of letter symbols
indicates complex formed or more than one
type of strip mine)

sh bench with high wall

sf furrowed with high wall

sd multiple furrows and multiple benches

ss hilltop removed

srg reclaimed by grading

srw 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

Gravel pits

g site of gravel pit

Slides in man-made features

af 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 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.

COLLUVIAL SLOPES WITH LANDSLIDES
Landslides too small or obscure to map
individually.

**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.

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 mud-
stone, 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 land-
slides 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
lead to local landslides.

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 exca-
vation, 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.

The first six 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.

