

EXPLANATION



m
Thin stony residual mantle in areas of hilly and mountainous terrain. Many cliffs, rock outcrops, talus, and scree. Mantle where present consists of stony loam and rubble of resistant rock generally less than 3 feet thick. Many areas of colluvium and some small areas of alluvium are too small to show on map



s
Thin residual mantle in areas of shale. Consists of silt and clay grading downward to, or mixed with, small shale fragments. Bedrock is commonly within 3 or 4 feet of surface. In mountain area on northwestern side of Shenandoah Valley, contains many small areas and patches of stony loam and cobbly alluvium



c
Thin residual mantle on carbonate rocks. Bedrock surface is very irregular with many outcrops. Mantle is mostly silty loam generally only a few feet thick where present but is very irregular. Limestone boulders and cobbles in places are abundant in soil and on the surface



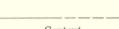
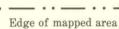
t
Thick residual mantle on carbonate rocks. In places more than 50 feet thick. Rock outcrops are rare. Upper part of mantle is generally structureless, but the residual structures of the bedrock are commonly discernible 4 to 5 feet below surface. Texture: sandy, clayey, and silty loam. Upper 1 to 3 feet is commonly a residual concentrate or colluvial layer of chert or sandstone fragments



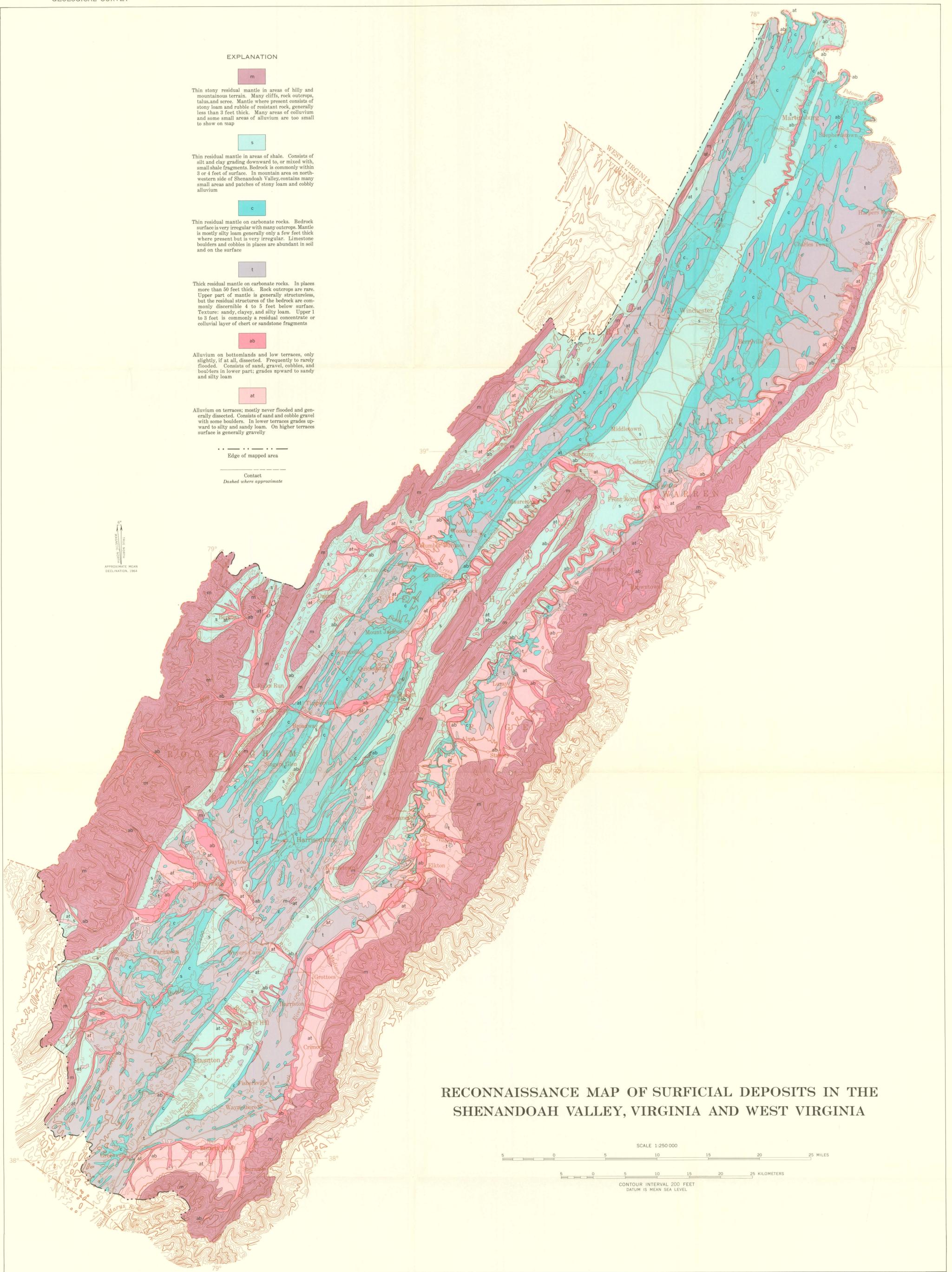
ab
Alluvium on bottomlands and low terraces, only slightly, if at all, dissected. Frequently to rarely flooded. Consists of sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders in lower part; grades upward to silty and silty loam



at
Alluvium on terraces; mostly never flooded and generally dissected. Consists of sand and cobble gravel with some boulders. In lower terraces grades upward to silty and sandy loam. On higher terraces surface is generally gravelly



--- Contact
Dashed where approximate



RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF SURFICIAL DEPOSITS IN THE
SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA

