

Ground Movement Potential Map of the Congress Springs Study Area



This is an INTERPRETIVE MAP derived from the data presented on the Geologic Map of the Congress Springs Study Area. This map presents an interpretation of the relative stability or movement potential of ground in its natural state. Works of man (grading, construction, irrigation, septic tank effluent, etc.), earthquakes and unusually heavy or prolonged rainfall may seriously alter the natural state of the ground. This map presents an interpretation of the natural stability based on the factors of geology and topography that were apparent by field examinations during the months of March, April and May, 1971.

Boundaries shown on this map between areas of differing degrees of movement potential may or may not correspond with boundaries between geologic units shown on the Geologic Map. Areas underlain by any one unit shown on the geologic map may be assigned on this map to two or more different movement potential categories, depending on factors such as slope, bedrock geology, soil cover, and the movement potential characteristics of adjoining areas. Inherent in the construction of this type of map is a large degree of generalization of stability data which leads to a loss in precision for any segment of the map.

This map should be used in conjunction with the Geologic Map and the stability data presented in the text of the report.

EXPLANATION

AREAS OF RELATIVELY STABLE GROUND

sbr Level ground to moderately steep slopes underlain by bedrock within several feet of the ground surface. Soil or alluvial cover may be subject to shallow sliding, soil creep or settlement.

SIS Naturally stabilized old landslide debris with gentle to moderately steep slopes, subject to soil creep and settlement

AREAS OF POTENTIALLY UNSTABLE GROUND

Pmw Steep to very steep slopes underlain by weathered steep fractured bedrock, subject to mass wasting by soil creep, slumping and rockfall activity

PS Relatively unstable material including landslides, slope materials (i.e. thin soil, slope wash, etc.) and weak bedrock; commonly less than 10 feet in thickness on gentle to moderately steep slope, subject to shallow landsliding, slumping and soil creep activity

Pd Relatively unstable landslide debris commonly more than 10 feet in thickness on moderately steep to very steep slopes, subject to renewed deep landsliding.

AREAS OF UNSTABLE GROUND

MS Moving shallow landlides, commonly less than 10 feet in thickness

Md Moving deep landslides, more than 10 feet in thickness

Moving deep landslides, more than 100 feet in thickness exposed in high, oversteepened slopes, subject to large-scale sloughing, slumping and possibly catastrophic rockfalls.