Generalized Geologic Map for Land-Use Planning: Rowan County, Kentucky

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Terrain of Shale, Siltstone, Sandstone, and Coal (Unit 5)

Construction on Shale

Swelling and Shinking Shales

Landfills

What are the factors that cause landslides? Some geologic conditions that may lead to landslides include:
1. Loose rocks, such as when clearing a building site.
2. Under, slope gradient steepness, and the width of the slope or slide.
3. Weathering, such as frost heave and ground freezing, which can cause landslides.
4. Snow and ice, which can increase the weight of soils and other materials.
5. Water, which can increase the weight of soils and other materials. Water can cause landslides.

Land-Use Planning: What Some Are Ways to Prevent Landslides?
1. Proper site selection: Some slopes or areas may have natural hazards such as landslides or other types of soil movement.
2. Proper drainage: Water can cause landslides, so proper drainage is important.
3. Building in a way that will not cause damage to the ground, such as building on steep slopes.
4. Using geotechnical studies: Geotechnical studies can help determine if a site is safe for construction.

Cam Flanders, Kentucky Geological Survey.

The highest elevation, 1,310 feet, is haskan weight, 1960.
2. The lowest elevation, 625 feet, is located at the western edge of the county.
3. The county contains a variety of rock units.
4. The county is located in the Coal Region of Kentucky.

**Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.**

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