Acknowledgments

Many other contributors to landscapes. The most common in eastern Kentucky are listed below:

1. Strip mining. Strip mining has a greater impact on landscapes. This is due to the loss of land, water, and wildlife. It also results in the destruction of topsoil, which can lead to erosion and soil degradation.

2. Water. Water damage occurs as water moves into the soil. Springs, seeps, and runoff from mine spoil deposits can cause significant damage to landscapes.

3. Damage to the natural habitat by creating a large area near previously undisturbed areas.

4. Poor road constructions for mining and construction.

5. Removal of trees and shrub vegetation. This construction often results in the destruction of trees and shrubs.

Post-Mine Land Uses

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Access roads provide difficulty or expense.

Ground coal-mine voids.

Fair to good foundation conditions. Thin coal beds and steep slopes.

Septic tank disposal systems consists of a septic tank and a filter field. The filter field is a gravel or dirt area that allows the treated effluent to pass through. The gravel or dirt absorbs the water and allows it to percolate into the soil.

Severe limitations. Rock excavation may be possible.

Flooding. Refer to soil and water management strategies.

Subject to flooding. Refer to soil and water management strategies.

Piping hazard. Refer to soil and water management strategies.

Possible rock excavation may be possible.

Slight to severe limitations, depending on the extent of the mining and the distance from the mining area.

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