EXPANSIVE-SOIL- AND ROCK-SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP FOR THE
ST. GEORGE-HURRICANE METROPOLITAN AREA

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EXPLANATION

EXPANSIVE SOIL AND ROCK SITES

Symbology

Green

Moderate susceptibility for volumetric change. The influence of this shallow, often clay-rich source rock on overlying soils is apparent in the rich strata that may cause shrink/swell problems locally.

Although we consider these units to have a low susceptibility relative to the bedrock units identified above, they contain some fine-grained, clay-expansive soil and rock problems.

Bedrock units with moderate shrink/swell susceptibility include the Shnabkaib and lower, middle, and upper red members of the Moenkopi Formation. Landslides mapped within these rock units were also included in the high-susceptibility category. These bedrock units contain an

Although potentially costly when not recognized and properly accommodated in project design and construction, problems associated with expansive soil and

Because expansive soil and rock rarely if ever cause rapid, catastrophic property damage or are a threat to life safety, for purposes of this study, expansive soil

MITIGATION

Effective mitigation options include the use of wide, well-drained foundations; the use of expansive soil or rock core samples; the use of expansive soil or rock core samples; and careful site landscape and drainage design to keep

Municipality boundary

This map is not intended for use at scales other than the published scale, and is designed for use in general planning to indicate the need for site-specific

For additional information about expansive soil and rock in the St. George – Hurricane metropolitan area, refer to the Problem-Soil-and-Rock text document in

Plate 6