

West Virginia Tax Districts Containing Karst Terrain

"Karst terrain" means a terrain, generally underlain by limestone or dolomite, in which the topography is formed chiefly by the dissolving of rock and which may be characterized by sinkholes, sinking streams, closed depressions, subterranean drainage, and caves.

The principal karst-forming carbonate rocks in West Virginia are within the Mississippian Greenbrier Group; Devonian and Silurian Helderberg Group and Tonoloway Limestone; and Ordovician and Cambrian Black River Group, Saint Paul Group, Beekmantown Group, Conococheague Formation, Elbrook Formation, and Tomstown Dolomite. Based on recent geologic mapping in southern West Virginia, the Mississippian Avis Limestone, also known as the Little Stone Gap, can be added to this list.

This map shows the outcrop of these carbonate units and the tax districts in which the outcrops occur. It is based on publications of this agency as well as field observations by experienced Geological and Economic Survey geologists who have conducted detailed geologic mapping in the state.

The only publically-available source of cave locations in West Virginia is West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey Volume 19A by William

E. Davies, titled "Caverns of West Virginia." It was first published in 1949, revised and reprinted in 1958, and reprinted with supplement in 1965. The map shows locations of caves from Volume 19A observed within the carbonate outcrop area. Despite the fact that Davies' locations were somewhat generalized, they fall on the bands of carbonate outcrop.

Davies book also lists cave locations in other parts of the state, but they are for the most part isolated, very small, in some cases "shelter" caves, or formed in sandstone, and are not part of a karst terrain. Thin marine limestones occur in the coal measures, but where these units crop out in the northern part of the state, isolated caves are few in number and small in size. Similarly, an outcrop of the Greenbrier Limestone occurs in Webster County near Webster Springs, but it is very limited in areal extent and not included in the map.

Therefore, this map identifies those districts that contain outcrops of geological units exhibiting the characteristics of karst, including caves and sinkholes.

¹ Davies, William E., Caverns of West Virginia, (Volume 19A): http://www.wvgs.wvnet.edu/wvges2/publications/PubCat Details.aspx?PubCatID=V-19A

For more detailed geologic mapping:

- → Please see our "Geologic Mapping, including STATEMAP Projects" page: http://www.wvgs.wvnet.edu/www/statemap/statemap.htm
- → You can order geospatial files (mostly Open File (OF) reports) from those projects via our Publication Section: http://www.wvgs.wvnet.edu/wvges2/publications/PubCat_FAQs.aspx



List of Involved Tax Districts by County

Barbour

Cove Glade

Berkeley

Arden
Falling Waters
Gerrardstown
Hedgesville
Mill Creek
Opequon

Fayette

New Haven

Grant

Grant Milroy Union

Greenbrier

Anthony Creek
Blue Sulphur
Falling Springs
Fort Springs
Frankford
Irish Corner
Lewisburg
White Sulphur
Williamsburg

Hampshire

Bloomery Capon Gore Mill Creek Romney Sherman Springfield

Hardy

Capon Lost River Moorefield South Fork

Jefferson

Charles Town Harpers Ferry Kabletown Middleway Shepherdstown

Mercer

Beaver Pond East River Jumping Branch Plymouth Rock

Mineral

Cabin Run Frankfort New Creek Piedmont Welton

Monongalia

Morgan Union

Monroe

Red Sulphur Second Creek Springfield Sweet Springs Union Wolf Creek

Morgan

Allen Bath Cacapon Rock Gap Timber Ridge

Pendleton

Bethel Circleville Franklin Mill Run Sugar Grove Union

Pocahontas

Edray Greenbank Huntersville Little Levels

Preston

Grant Pleasant Portland Reno Union Valley

Raleigh

Richmond Shady Spring

Randolph

Beverly
Dry Fork
Huttonsville
Leadsville
Mingo
New Interest
Roaring Creek
Valley Bend

Summers

Forest Hill Green Sulphur Greenbrier Jumping Branch Pipestem Talcott

Tucker

Blackfork Clover Davis Dry Fork Licking St. George

