

The purpose of this map is to aid the user in understanding the extent of this study and the landbides mapped within the full extent of the study. This overview map also serves as an index map for the four quarte-quadrangle plates included with this publication. These four plates include much more detail and are at the publication casels for the landbide data (12.800)? Hate 1, northwest quarter, Plate 2, northeast quarter, Plate 3, southwest quarter, and Plate 4, southeast quarter (see location map to the right). (This tails lice containing in making data for the publication.

This map was prepared by following the Protocol for Intentory Mapping of Landalde Deposite Torn Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) Imagery developed by Burns and Madin (2006). Each individes shown on this map has been classified according to the activity of Individual Randdle Features deep or shallow Fullware, and confidence of Individes interpretation. These landides the symbolic states are determined primarily on the basis of geomorphic features, or landforms, observed for each landide. The symbolic states are determined primarily on the basis of geomorphic features, or landforms, observed for each landide. The symbolic states are determined primarily on the basis is explained on plate 1.4.

Burns, W. J., and Madin, I. P., 2009, Landslide protocol for inventory mapping of landslide deposits from light detection and ranging (lidar) imagery: Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Special Paper 42, 30 p.

APPROX



IMPORTANT NOTICE This may depicts an inventory of existing landslides based on published and unpublished reports and interpretation of topography derived from lider data and air photos. The inventory was created following the protocol defined by Burns and Madin (2009). This map cannot serve as substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from those shown on this map.

lase Map:

Later snap, Lidar data from DOGAMI Lidar Data Quadrangle 45122E7-Limoto and the Paget Sound Lidar Consortium (2005). Dipital elevation model DEML consists of a 3-foot square devation grid that was converted into a hilbhade image with sun angle at 131 degress at a 60 degree angle from horizontal. The DEM is multiplied by 5 (vertical exageration) to enhance slope areas.

rthophoto is from Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office, 2005 an unsists of 2005 orthophoto draped over DEM with transparency.

ojection: North American Datum 1983, UTM zone 10 north.

Software: Esri ArcMap 10.0.

LOCATION MAI OREGON