Introduction: This map displays potential rapidly moving landslide hazard zones contained within the GIS files of DOGAMI publication IMS-22 (2002). The data are based on the U.S. Geological Survey’s 1:24,000 digital elevation models (DEMs). The topography is derived from the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries’ (DOGAMI) land-use data. The topography is similar to that depicted on USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic maps. These landslide hazard zones generally reflect areas on or at the bases of steep slopes, within stream channels, and at stream channel mouths, as depicted in Figure 23 on page 25 of IMS-22.

More Recent and More Accurate Lidar-Derived Topographic Data Impact: Although the text of IMS-22 predicted that these hazard zones should capture between 80% and 95% of landslide hazard deposition areas, more recent work by the Department using much higher resolution topographic data indicates that these IMS-22 maps not only utilize large areas of hazard zones where none may actually exist but also fail to capture a majority of actual deposition areas at the mouths of these hazards. Therefore, although the descriptions of the hazard and methodology remain valid, the IMS-22 hazard zones are now considered to be an inaccurate depiction of this hazard. Site-specific studies are always necessary to confirm or refute the existence of a hazard.

Disclaimer: These illustrations and the GIS data behind them cannot serve as substitutes for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific reports could give results that differ from those shown here. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding the accuracy or utility of the information described and/or contained herein. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of this information.