Introduction: This map displays potential rapidly moving landslide hazard zones contained within the GIS files of DOGAMI publication IMS-22 (2002). The topography is derived from the U.S. Geological Survey’s 15-meter digital elevation models (DEM). The topography is similar to that depicted on USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. These potential landslide hazard zones are generally those 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 of Geology and Mineral Industries using much higher resolution topographic data indicates that these IMS-22 maps not only often include areas of hazard where there may be none but also may fail to capture a majority of actual deposition areas at the mouths of stream channels. 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. As a result, site-specific studies are always necessary to confirm or to refute the existence of a hazard.

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