Potential Landslide Hazard Zones

Introduction: This map displays potential rapidly moving landslide hazard zones contained within the GIS files of DOGAMI publication IMS-22 (2002). The work described by that publication used the best topographic data available at the time, the U.S. Geological Survey's 15-ft digital elevation models (DEM). 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 depict large 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, these maps are considered to be an inaccurate depiction of this hazard. As a result, 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 due diligence performed by qualified practitioners. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding the accuracy or utility of the information described and/or contained herein. No liability is assumed for the use of this information or any application or modification thereof. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of this information.