





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 10-m digital elevation models (DEM). The topography is therefore 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 show large areas of hazard zones where there may be none but also may fail to capture a majority of actual deposition zones 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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