Landslide Susceptibility Overview Map of Oregon

2016

LIMITATIONS

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DGMI) makes no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, with respect to the accuracy, completeness, or acceptability for any specific purpose of the data it provides. DGMI is not responsible for any inferences or conclusions made from the data. Mapped data are available for educational and research purposes only. The data and their interpretation are subject to change as new information is obtained and/or our understanding of geography, processes, and hazards expands. The data and their interpretation are also subject to the limitations of the input data and modeling methods we used to make the map. Use of this data is at the risk of the user who is solely responsible for the appropriateness of the data for any purpose. Data users should consult a professional geologist before using these data.

WHAT ARE SOME LANDSLIDE TRIGGERS IN OREGON?

Landslides can be triggered by earthquake shaking, precipitation, and other factors including vegetation destruction, soil saturation, and removal or disturbance of slope-stabilizing features. Precipitation is the most common cause of landslides in Oregon, especially in the eastern and northern parts of the state. Earthquake shaking can trigger landslides, especially in areas with recent or active faults. Vegetation destruction, such as clear-cutting or logging, can also trigger landslides by reducing the soil's ability to resist downslope movement. Soil saturation from heavy rain or snowmelt can also cause landslides, especially in areas with steep slopes or poorly drained soils. The condition of the slope, including the type of soil and the presence of vegetation, can also influence the likelihood of landsliding.

REFERENCES


