Introduction: This map displays potential rapidly moving landslide hazard zones contained within the GIS file 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 30-meter digital elevation models (DEM). The topography is derived from digital elevation models (DEMs) developed by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) and USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic maps. These potential landslide hazard zones, based on slope and stream successions, are depicted in Figure 22 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 (DOGAMI) using much higher resolution topographic data indicates that these IMS-22 maps not only miss large areas of hazard zones where there may be none but also may fail to capture a majority of actual deposition areas. Therefore, these zones should not be considered to be an accurate depiction of this hazard. Instead, 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 investigation 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, nor shall the act of distribution constitute any such warranty. This disclaimer applies both to individual use of the data and aggregate use with other data. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of this information.