

SECTION A MASS WASTING

INTRODUCTION

This module summarizes the methods and results of a mass wasting assessment conducted on the Mendocino Redwood Company, LLC (MRC) ownership in the Big River watershed, the Big River Watershed Analysis Unit (Big River WAU). This assessment is part of a watershed analysis initiated by MRC and utilizes modified methodology adapted from procedures outlined in the Standard Methodology for Conducting Watershed Analysis (Version 4.0, Washington Forest Practices Board).

The principle objectives of this assessment are to:

- 1) Identify the types of mass wasting processes active in the basin.
- 2) Identify the link between mass wasting and select forest management related activities.
- 3) Identify where the mass wasting processes are concentrated.
- 4) Partition the ownership into zones of relative mass wasting potential (Mass Wasting Map Units) based on the likelihood of future mass wasting and sediment delivery to stream channels.

Additionally, the role of mass wasting sediment input to watercourses is examined. This information combined with the results of the Surface and Point Source Erosion module is used to construct a sediment input summary for the Big River WAU, contained in the Sediment Input Summary section of this watershed analysis.

The products of this report are: a landslide inventory map (Map A-1), a mass wasting map unit (MWMU) map (Map A-2), and a mass wasting inventory database (Appendix A). The data for these products are the interpretation of three sets of aerial photographs (1978, 1987, 2000), field observations during the summer of 2001, and interpretation of SHALSTAB predictions. The analysis was done without the use of older aerial photographs (pre-1970s). Therefore the analysis presented is, in general, representative for recent mass wasting conditions (last 32 years).

The assembled information will enable forestland managers to make better forest management decisions to reduce management-induced risk of mass wasting. The mass wasting inventory will provide the information necessary to understand the spatial distribution, causal mechanisms, relative size, and timing of mass wasting processes active in the basin with reasonable confidence.

LANDSLIDE TYPES AND PROCESSES IN THE BIG RIVER WAU

The terminology used to describe landslides in this report closely follows the definitions of Cruden and Varnes (1996). This terminology is based on two nouns, the first describing the material that the landslide is composed of and the second describing the type of movement. Landslides identified in the Big River WAU were described using the following names: debris

slides, debris torrents, debris flows, rockslides, and earth flows (if present). These names are described in Cruden and Varnes (1996) with the exception of our use of debris torrent.

Shallow-Seated Landslides

Debris slides, debris flows, and debris torrents are terms used throughout Mendocino Redwood Company's ownership to identify shallow-seated landslide processes. The material composition of debris slides, flows, or torrents is considered to be soil with a significant proportion of coarse material; 20 to 80 percent of the particles larger than 2 mm as stated in Cruden and Varnes (1996). Shallow-seated slides generally move quickly downslope and commonly break apart during failure. Shallow-seated slides commonly occur in converging topography where colluvial materials accumulate and subsurface drainage concentrates. Susceptibility of a slope to fail by shallow-seated landslides is affected by slope steepness, saturation of soil, soil strength (friction angle and cohesion), and root strength. Due to the shallow depth and fact that debris slides, flows, or torrents involve the soil mantle, these are landslide types that can be significantly influenced by forest practices.

Debris slides are, by far, the most common landslide type observed in the WAU. The landslide mass typically fails along a surface of rupture or along relatively thin zones of intense shear strain located near the base of the soil profile. The landslide deposit commonly slides a distance beyond the toe of the surface of rupture and onto the ground surface below the failure; it generally does not slide more than the distance equal to the length of the failure scar. Landslides with deposits that traveled a longer distance below the failure scar would be defined as debris flow or debris torrent. Debris slides commonly occur on steep planar slopes, convergent slopes, along forest roads and on steep slopes adjacent to watercourses. They usually fail by translational movement along an undulating or planar surface of failure. By definition debris slides do not continue downstream upon reaching a watercourse.

A debris flow is similar to a debris slide with the exception that the landslide mass continues to "flow" down the slope below the failure a considerable distance on top of the ground surface. A debris flow is characterized as a mobile, potentially rapid, slurry of soil, rock, vegetation, and water. High water content is needed for this process to occur. Debris flows generally occur on both steep, planar hillslopes and confined, convergent hillslopes. Often a failure will initiate as a debris slide, but will change as it moves downslope to a debris flow. During this analysis no debris flows were observed.

Debris torrents have the greatest potential to destroy stream habitat and deliver large amounts of sediment. The main characteristic distinguishing a debris torrent is that the mass of failed soil and debris "torrents" downstream in a confined channel and erodes the channel. As the debris torrent moves downslope and scours the channel, the liquefied landslide material increases in mass. Highly saturated soil or run-off in a channel is required for this process to occur. Debris torrents move rapidly and can potentially run down a channel for great distances. They typically initiate in headwall swales and torrent down intermittent watercourses. Often a failure will initiate as a debris slide, but will develop into a debris torrent upon reaching a channel. While actually a combination of two processes, these features were considered debris torrents.

Sediment Input from Shallow-Seated Landslides

The overall time period used for mass wasting interpretation and sediment budget analysis is approximately thirty years. Sediment input to stream channels by mass wasting is quantified for three time periods: the 1970's (using 1978 photographs), the 1980's (using 1987 photographs) and the 1990's (using 2000 photographs and 2001 field observations). The evaluation assumes

that about 10 years of mass wasting is observed in the aerial photograph. Landslide surfaces can re-vegetate quickly, making mass wasting older than about 10 years difficult to see. We acknowledge that we have likely missed some small mass wasting events during the aerial photograph interpretation. However, we assume we have captured the majority of the larger mass wasting events in this analysis. It is the large mass wasting events that provide the greatest sedimentation impacts. In the case of the landslides observed in the Big River WAU, landslides greater than 300 cubic yards in size represented over 70% of the sediment delivery estimated. Landslides greater than 200 and 100 cubic yards in size represented approximately 97% and >99%, respectively of the sediment delivery estimated.

Sediment delivery estimates from mapped shallow-seated landslides were used to produce the total mass wasting sediment input. Some of the sediment delivery from shallow-seated landslides is the result of conditions created by deep-seated landslides. For example, a deep-seated failure could result in a debris slide or torrent, which could deliver sediment. Furthermore, over-steepened scarps or toes of deep-seated landslides may have shallow failures associated with them. These types of sediment delivery from shallow-seated landslides associated with deep-seated landslides are accounted for in the delivery estimates.

Deep-Seated Landslides

The deep-seated landslides identified in the Big River WAU are termed rockslides. The failure dates of the deep-seated landslides generally could not be estimated with confidence and the landslides are likely to be of varying age with some landslides potentially being over 1000's of years old. Many of the deep-seated landslides are considered "dormant", but the importance of identifying those lies in the fact that if reactivated, they have the potential to deliver large amounts of sediment and impair stream habitat. Accelerated or episodic movement in some landslides is likely to have occurred over time in response to seismic shaking or high rainfall events. Deep-seated landslides can be very large, exceeding tens to hundreds of acres.

Rockslides are deep-seated landslides with movement involving a relatively intact mass of rock and overlying earth materials. The failure plane is below the colluvial layer and involves the underlying bedrock. Mode of rock sliding generally is not strictly rotational or translational, but involves some component of each. Rotational slides typically fail along a concave surface, while translational slides typically fail on a planar or undulating surface of rupture. Rockslides commonly create a flat, or back-tilted bench below the crown of the scarp. A prominent bench is usually preserved over time and can be indicative of a rockslide. Rockslides can fail in response to triggering mechanisms such as seismic shaking, adverse local structural geology, high rainfall, offloading or loading material on the slide, or channel incision. The stream itself can be the cause of chronic movement, if it periodically undercuts the toe of a rockslide.

Sediment Delivery from Deep-Seated Landslides

A large, active deep-seated slide can deliver large volumes of sediment. Delivery generally occurs over long time periods compared to shallow-seated landslides, with movement delivering earth materials into the channel, resulting in an increased sediment load downstream of the failure. Actual delivery can occur by over-steepening of the toe of the slide and subsequent failure into the creek, or by the slide pushing out into the creek. It is very important not to confuse normal stream bank erosion at the toe of a slide as an indicator of movement of that slide. Before making such a connection, the slide surface should be carefully explored for evidence of significant movement, such as wide ground cracks. Sediment delivery could also occur in a

catastrophic manner. In such a situation, large portions of the landslide essentially fail and move into the watercourse “instantaneously”. These types of deep-seated failures are relatively rare on MRC property and usually occur in response to unusual storm events or seismic ground shaking.

Movement of deep-seated landslides has definitely resulted in some sediment delivery in the Big River WAU. Quantification of the sediment delivery from deep-seated landslides was not determined in this watershed analysis. Factors such as rate of movement, or depth of the deep-seated landslide are difficult to determine without in-depth geotechnical observations that were not conducted in the analysis. Sediment delivery to watercourses from deep-seated landslides (landslides typically ≥ 10 feet thick) can occur by several processes. Such processes can include surface erosion and shallow-or deep-seated movement of a portion or all of the deep-seated landslide deposit.

The ground surface of a deep-seated landslide, like any other hillside surface, is subject to surface erosion processes such as rain drop impact, sheet wash (overland flow), and gully/rill erosion. Under these conditions the sediment delivery from surficial processes is assumed the same as adjacent hillside slopes not underlain by landslide deposits. The materials within the landslide are disturbed and can be arguably somewhat weaker. However, once a soil has developed, the fact that the slope is underlain by a deep-seated landslide should make little difference regarding sediment delivery generated by erosional processes that act at the ground surface. Although, fresh unprotected surfaces that develop in response to recent or active movement could become a source of sediment until the bare surface becomes covered with leaf litter, re-vegetated, or soils developed.

Clearly, movement of a portion or all of a deep-seated landslide can result in delivery of sediment to a watercourse. To determine this the slide surface should be carefully explored for evidence of movement. However, movement would need to be on slopes immediately adjacent to or in close proximity to a watercourse and of sufficient magnitude to push the toe of the slide into the watercourse. A deep-seated slide that toes out on a slope far from a creek or moves only a short distance downslope will generally deliver little to a watercourse. It is also important to realize that often only a portion of a deep-seated slide may become active, though the portion could be quite variable in size. Ground cracking at the head of a large, deep-seated landslide does not necessarily equate to immediate sediment delivery at the toe of the landslide. Movement of large deep-seated landslides can create void spaces within the slide mass. Though movement can be clearly indicated by the ground cracks, many times the toe may not respond or show indications of movement until some of the void space is “closed up”. This would be particularly true in the case of very large deep-seated landslides that exhibit ground cracks that are only a few inches to a couple of feet wide. Compared to the entire length of the slide, the amount of movement implied by the ground crack could be very small. This combined with the closing up or “bulking up” of the slide, would not generate much movement, if any, at the toe of the slide. Significant movement, represented by large wide ground cracks, would need to occur to result in significant movement and sediment delivery at the toe of the slide.

Use of SHALSTAB by Mendocino Redwood Company for the Big River WAU

SHALSTAB, a coupled steady state runoff and infinite-slope stability model, is used by MRC as one tool to demonstrate the relative potential for shallow-landslide hazard across the MRC ownership. A detailed description of the model is available in Dietrich and Montgomery (1998). In the watershed analysis mass wasting hazard is expanded beyond SHALSTAB. Areas of mass wasting and sediment delivery hazards are mapped using field and aerial photograph

interpretation techniques. However, SHALSTAB output was used to assist in this interpretation of the landscape and mass wasting map units.

METHODS

Landslide Inventory

The mass wasting assessment relies on an inventory of mass wasting features collected through the use of aerial photographs and field observations. The 2000 (color), 1987 (B&W), and 1978 (color) photograph sets used to interpret landslides are owned by MRC. The 2000 photographs are at a scale of 1:13000, the 1987 photographs at a scale of 1:12000, and the 1978 photograph are at a scale of 1:15840. MRC collected data regarding characteristics and measurements of the identified landslides. Since mass wasting events were essentially “temporally sampled” based on available aerial photographs, we acknowledge that some landslides may have been missed, particularly small ones that may be obscured by vegetation. A description of select parameters inventoried for each landslide observed in the field and during aerial photograph interpretation is presented in Figure A-1.

Figure A-1. Description of Select Parameters used to Describe Mass Wasting in the Mass Wasting Inventory.

- Slide I.D. Number: each landslide is assigned a unique number from 1 to n.
- PWS: the planning watershed the landslide occurs in is represented by a two letter code:
 - BE = East Branch North Fork Big River
 - BI = Rice Creek
 - BA = Martin Creek
 - BR = Russell Brook
 - BM = Mettick Creek
 - BT = Two Log Creek
 - BG = Laguna Creek
 - BS = South Daugherty Creek
 - BP = Dark Gulch
 - BL = Lower North Fork Big River
- Sec. #: this is the section number the landslide’s centroid occurs.
- Air Photo, year, number: designated by 2 numbers representing the year followed by the photograph number of the sequence.
- MWMU: Mass Wasting Map Unit in which landslide is located.
- Landslide Process:
 - DS = debris slide
 - DT = debris torrent
 - DF = debris flow
 - RS = rockslide
 - EF = earth flow
- Certainty: The certainty of identification is recorded.
 - D - Definite, P - Probable; Q - Questionable.

- Size¹:
 - Length: scarp to toe of body, only shallow slides; top of body to toe, deep seated landslides.
 - Width: lateral scarp to lateral scarp, only shallow slides; mean lateral edge body to lateral edge body, deep seated landslides
 - Depth: 2=0-3 ft, 4=3-5 ft, 6=5-7 ft, 10=>7 ft as interpreted on aerial photograph, or exact amount if field observed, only shallow slides.
- Slide volume: length * width * depth in cubic yards
- Torrent length: length of run-out, only debris flow and debris torrents.
- Sed Routing: sediment routing to stream type, P = delivery to a perennial stream, I = delivery to a intermittent or ephemeral stream, N-No delivery estimated.
- Sed Del Ratio: the percentage of the slide volume that delivered sediment, 25=0-25%, 50=25-50%, 75=50-75%, 100=75-100%, or exact amount if field observed.
- Sediment delivery yd³: the volume of the landslide that delivered sediment in cubic yards, it is the sediment delivery ratio * the slide volume.
- Sediment delivery tons: the mass of the landslide that delivered to a watercourse in tons. When converting landslide volumes to mass (tons), we assume a soil bulk density of 1.35 grams/cubic centimeter.
- Slope: percent hillslope gradient at landslide, only for field observed landslides.
- Age: time since failure interpreted from aerial photograph for shallow seated landslides: A=active, R=recent <5-10 yrs, 0=old >10 yrs.
- Slope form: C=convergent, D=divergent, P=planar.
- Slide location: landscape location: H=headwall swale, S=steep streamside, I=Inner gorge, N=neither.
- Road assoc.: R=road, S=skid trail; L=landing; N=no association, I=Indeterminate.
- Toe activity: code 1-5, for toe morphology of deep seated landslide, see description in later section.
- Body Morph: code 1-5, for body morphology of deep seated landslide, see description in later section.
- Lat. scarps: code 1-5, for lateral scarp morphology of deep seated landslide, see description in later section.
- Main scarps: code 1-5, for main scarp morphology of deep seated landslide, see description in later section.
- DS veg.: code 1-5, for vegetation characteristics on deep seated landslide, see description in later section.
- Complex Y or N: Yes or No if the feature is a landslide complex or part of a complex.
- Field Obs: Yes or No if field observations for landslide.

¹ Landslide dimensions and depths can be quite variable, therefore length, width, and depth values that are recorded are considered to be the average dimension of that feature.

Landslides identified in the field and from aerial photograph observations are plotted on a landslide inventory map (Map A-1). All shallow-seated landslides are identified as a point plotted on the map at the interpreted head scarp of the failure. Deep-seated landslides are represented as a polygon representing the interpreted perimeter of the landslide feature.

The certainty of landslide identification is assessed for each landslide. Three designations are used: definite, probable, and questionable. Definite means the landslide definitely exists. Probable means the landslide probably is there, but there is some doubt in the analyst's interpretation. Questionable means that the interpretation of the landslide identification may be inaccurate; the analyst has the least amount of confidence in the interpretation. Accuracy in identifying landslides on aerial photographs is dependent on the size of the slide, scale of the photographs, thickness of canopy, and logging history. Landslides mapped in areas recently logged or through a thin canopy are identified with the highest level of confidence. Characteristics of the particular aerial photographs used affects confidence in identifying landslides. For example, sun angle creates shadows which may obscure landslides, the print quality of some photo sets varies, and photographs taken at larger scale makes identifying small landslides difficult. The landslide inventory results are considered a minimum estimate of sediment production. This is because landslides that were too small to identify on aerial photographs may have been missed, landslide surfaces could have reactivated in subsequent years and not been quantified, and secondary erosion by rills and gullies on slide surfaces is difficult to assess. However, small landslides cumulatively may not deliver amounts of sediment that would significantly alter total sediment delivery.

Landslides were classified based on the likelihood that a road associated land use practice was associated with the landslide. In this analysis, the effects of silvicultural techniques were not observed. The Big River WAU has been managed, recently and historically, for timber production, it was determined that the effect of silvicultural practices was too difficult to confidently assign to landslides. There have been too many different silvicultural activities over time for reasonable confidence in a landslide evaluation based on silviculture. The land use practices that were assigned to landslides were associations with roads, skid trails, or landings. It was assumed that a landslide adjacent to a road, landing, or skid trail was triggered either directly or indirectly by that land use practice. If a landslide appeared to be influenced by more than one land use practice, the more causative one was noted. If a cutslope failure did not cross the road prism, it was assumed that the failure would remain perched on the road, landing, or skid trail and would not deliver to a watercourse. Some surface erosion could result from a cutslope failure and is assumed to be addressed in the road surface erosion estimates (Surface and Point Source Erosion module).

Mass wasting was separated into three time periods for analysis: 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's. The dates for each of the time periods are based on the date of aerial photographs used to interpret landslides: the 1978 photo interpretations represent 1970's, the 1987 photo interpretations represent 1980's, and 2000 observations represent 1990's. The available aerial photography did not correspond perfectly to ten year time periods for mass wasting assessment, however the time periods and the aerial photographs analyzed approximate decadal intervals. These time periods allow for a general evaluation of the relative magnitude of sediment delivery rate estimates across the Big River WAU.

The characteristics of deep-seated landslides received less attention in the landslide inventory than shallow-seated landslides mainly due to the fact that complicated geotechnical analyses would have to be done to estimate attributes such as depth, failure date, activity, and sediment

delivery. Assessment of deep-seated landslides will occur on a site-by-site basis in the Big River WAU, likely during timber harvest plan preparation and review.

Systematic description of deep-seated landslide features

Deep-seated landslides were only interpreted by reconnaissance techniques (aerial photograph interpretation rather than field observations). Reconnaissance mapping criteria consist of observations of four morphologic features of deep seated landslides --toe, internal morphology, lateral flanks, main scarp--and vegetation (after McCalpin 1984 as presented by Keaton and DeGraff, 1996, p. 186, Table 9-1). The mapping and classification criteria for each feature are presented in detail below.

Aerial photo interpretation of deep seated landslide features in the Big River WAU suggest that the first three morphologic features above are the most useful for inferring the presence of deep-seated landslides. The presence of tension cracks and/or sharply defined and topographically offset scarps are probably a more accurate indicator of recent or active landslide movement. These features, however, are rarely visible on aerial photos.

Sets of five descriptions have been developed to classify each deep-seated landslide morphologic feature or vegetation influence. The five descriptions are ranked in descending order from characteristics more typical of active landslides to dormant to relict landslides. One description should characterize the feature most accurately. Nevertheless, some overlap between classifications is neither unusual nor unexpected. We recognize that some deep-seated landslides may lack evidence with respect to one or more of the observable features, but show strong evidence of another feature. If there is no expression of a particular geomorphic feature (e.g. lateral flanks), the classification of that feature is considered "undetermined". If a deep-seated landslide is associated with other deep-seated landslides, it may also be classified as a landslide complex.

In addition to the classification criteria specific to the deep-seated landslide features, more general classification of the strength of the interpretation of the deep-seated landslide is conducted. Some landslides are obscured by vegetation to varying degrees, with areas that are clearly visible and areas that are poorly visible. In addition, weathering and erosion processes may also obscure geomorphic features over time. The quality of different aerial photograph sets varies and can sometimes make interpretations difficult. Owing to these circumstances, each inferred deep-seated landslide feature is classified according to the strength of the evidence as either definite, probable or questionable as defined with respect to interpretation of shallow landslides.

At the project scale (THP development and planning), field observations of deep-seated landslide morphology and other indicators by qualified professionals are expected to be used to reduce uncertainty of interpretation inherent in reconnaissance mapping. Field criteria for mapping deep-seated landslides and assessment of activity are presented elsewhere.

Deep seated landslide morphologic classification criteria:

I. Toe Activity

1. Steep streamside slopes with extensive unvegetated to sparsely vegetated debris slide scars. Debris slides occur on both sides of stream channel, but more prominently on side containing the deep-seated landslide. Stream channel in toe region may contain

coarser sediment than adjacent channel. Stream channel may be pushed out by toe. Toe may be eroding, sharp topography/geomorphology.

2. Steep streamside slopes with few unvegetated to sparsely vegetated debris slide scars. Debris slides generally are distinguishable only on streamside slope containing the deep-seated landslide. Stream channel may be pushed out by toe. Sharp edges becoming subdued.
3. Steep streamside slopes that are predominantly vegetated with little to no debris slide activity. Topography/geomorphology subdued.
4. Gently sloping stream banks that are vegetated and lack debris slide activity. Topography/geomorphology very subdued.
5. Undetermined

II. Internal Morphology

1. Multiple, well defined scarps and associated angular benches. Some benches may be rotated against scarps so that their surfaces slope back into the hill causing ponded water, which can be identified by different vegetation than adjacent areas. Hummocky topography with ground cracks. Jack-strawed trees may be present. No drainage to chaotic drainage/disrupted drainage.
2. Hummocky topography with identifiable scarps and benches, but those features have been smoothed. Undrained to drained but somewhat subdued depressions may exist. Poorly established drainage.
3. Slight benches can be identified, but are subtle and not prominent. Undrained depressions have since been drained. Moderately developed drainage to established drainage but not strongly incised. Subdued depressions but are being filled.
4. Smooth topography. Body of slide typically appears to have failed as one large coherent mass, rather than broken and fragmented. Developed drainage well established, incised. Essentially only large undrained depressions preserved and would be very subdued. Could have standing water. May appear as amphitheater slope where slide deposit is mostly or all removed.
5. Undetermined

III. Lateral Flanks

1. Sharp, well defined. Debris slides on lateral scarps fail onto body of slide. Gullies/drainage may begin to form at boundary between lateral scarps and sides of slide deposit. Bare spots are common or partially unvegetated.
2. Sharp to somewhat subdued, rounded, essentially continuous, might have small breaks; gullies/drainage may be developing down lateral edges of slide body. May have debris slide activity, but less prominent. Few bare spots.
3. Smooth, subdued, but can be discontinuous and vegetated. Drainage may begin to develop along boundary between lateral scarp and slide body. Tributaries to drainage extend onto body of slide.
4. Subtle, well subdued to indistinguishable, discontinuous. Vegetation is identical to adjacent areas. Watercourses could be well incised, may have developed along boundary between lateral scarp and slide body. Tributaries to drainage developed on slide body.
5. Undetermined

IV. Main Scarp

1. Sharp, continuous geomorphic expression, usually arcuate break in slope with bare spots to unvegetated; often has debris slide activity.
2. Distinct, essentially continuous break in slope that may be smooth to slightly subdued in parts and sharp in others, apparent lack of debris slide activity. Bare spots may exist, but are few.
3. Smooth, subdued, less distinct break in slope with generally similar vegetation relative to adjacent areas. Bare spots are essentially non-existent.
4. Very subtle to subdued, well vegetated, can be discontinuous and deeply incised, dissected; feature may be indistinct.
5. Undetermined

V. Vegetation

1. Less dense vegetation than adjacent areas. Recent slide scarps and deposits leave many bare areas. Bare areas also due to lack of vegetative ability to root in unstable soils. Open canopy, may have jack-strawed trees; can have large openings.
2. Bare areas exist with some regrowth. Regrowth or successional patterns related to scarps and deposits. May have some openings in canopy or young broad-leaf vegetation with similar age.
3. Subtle differences from surrounding areas. Slightly less dense and different type vegetation. Essentially closed canopy; may have moderately aged to old trees.
4. Same size, type, and density as surrounding areas.
5. Undetermined

Mass Wasting Map Units

Mass Wasting Map Units (MWMUs) are delineated by partitioning the landscape into zones characterized by similar geomorphic attributes, shallow-seated landslide potential, and sediment delivery to stream channels. A combination of aerial photograph interpretation, field investigation, and to a lesser extent SHALSTAB output was utilized to delineate MWMUs. The MWMU designations for the Big River WAU are only meant to be general characterizations of similar geomorphic and terrain characteristics related to shallow seated landslides. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on the MWMU map (Map A-2). The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review. The landscape and geomorphic setting in the Big River WAU is certainly more complex than generalized MWMUs delineated for this evaluation. The MWMUs are only meant to be a starting point for gauging the need for site-specific field assessments.

The delineation of each MWMU described is based on landforms present, the mass wasting processes, sensitivity to forest practices, mass wasting hazard, delivery potential, and forest management related trigger mechanisms for shallow seated landslides. The landform section of the MWMU description defines the terrain found within the MWMU. The mass wasting process section is a summary of landslide types found in the MWMU. Sensitivity to forest practice and mass wasting hazard is, in part, a subjective call by the analyst based on the relative landslide hazard and influence of forest practices. Delivery potential is based on proximity of MWMU to watercourses and the likelihood of mass wasting in the unit to reach a watercourse. The hazard potential is based on a combination of the mass wasting hazard and delivery potential (Table A-

1). The trigger mechanisms are a list of forest management practices that may have the potential to create mass wasting in the MWMU.

Table A-1. Ratings for Potential Hazard of Delivery of Debris and Sediment to Streams by Mass Wasting (letters designate hazard: L= low, M= moderate, H = high)(Version 4.0, Washington Forest Practices Board, 1995).

		Mass Wasting Potential		
		Low	Moderate	High
Delivery Potential	Low	L	L	M
	Moderate	L	M	H
	High	L	M	H

RESULTS

Mass Wasting Inventory

A landslide inventory (Appendix A) documents attributes associated with each landslide. The spatial distribution and location of landslides is shown on Map A-1.

A total of 1547 landslides were identified in the Big River WAU. Of that total 1101 were shallow-seated landslides (debris slides, torrents, or flows) and 446 deep-seated landslides (rockslides). A considerable effort was made to field verify as many landslides as possible to insure greater confidence in the results; approximately 15% of the identified shallow-seated landslides were field verified.

The temporal distribution of the 1101 shallow-seated landslides observed in the Big River WAU is listed in Table A-2 for the Big River WAU. The distribution by landslide type is shown in Table A-3.

Table A-2. Shallow-Seated Landslide Summary for Big River WAU by Decade (1970-2000).

Planning Watershed	1970's Landslides	1980's Landslides	1990's Landslides
East Branch North Fork Big River	13	22	31
Rice Creek	6	1	6
Lower North Fork Big River	17	24	18
Mettick Creek	159	117	137
Dark Gulch	6	1	1
Russell Brook	27	45	83
South Daugherty	36	35	99
Two Log Creek	84	57	76
TOTAL	348	302	451

Table A-3. Percent of Landslides by Type and Planning Watershed for Big River WAU.

Planning Watershed	Debris Slides	Debris Torrents	Debris Flows	Rockslides	Earth Flows	Road Assoc.
East Branch North Fork Big River	47%	2%	4%	47%	0%	31%
Rice Creek	76%	0%	0%	24%	0%	29%
Lower North Fork Big River	73%	0%	1%	25%	0%	29%
Mettick Creek	64%	3%	3%	30%	0%	44%
Dark Gulch	54%	0%	8%	38%	0%	31%
Russell Brook	57%	3%	7%	33%	0%	47%
South Daugherty	67%	3%	2%	29%	0%	40%
Two Log Creek	81%	3%	1%	16%	0%	53%
Big River WAU Total	66%	3%	3%	29%	0%	61%

The majority of landslides observed in the Big River WAU are debris slides and rockslides. Approximately 6% of the total shallow landslides observed in the Big River WAU were debris flows and debris torrents. No earth flows were identified in the Big River WAU.

Of the 1101 shallow-seated landslides in the Big River WAU, 671 are determined to be road-associated. This is approximately 61% of the total number of shallow-seated landslides. Of the road associated landslides 41% are from truck roads, 4% from landings and 16% from skid trails.

Approximately 90% of the field observed shallow landslides inventoried were initiated on slopes of 60% gradient or higher and greater than 65% of the field observed shallow landslides initiated on slopes of 70% gradient or higher. Of the field observed landslides that occurred on slopes with gradients less than 70% only 4 were not road associated. This suggests that few landslides are occurring on slopes less than 70% gradient unless triggered by a road or skid trail.

Shallow seated landslides were in the greatest concentration in inner gorge and steep streamside areas. Combined these two locations accounted for 52% of the number of shallow seated landslides identified; 20% inner gorge and 32% steep streamside slopes. Headwall swales accounted for 12% of the number of shallow seated landslides identified. The remainder of the shallow seated landslides occurred in mid-slope regions (37%) often as a result of roads, landings or skid trails.

The majority of inventoried landslides originated in planar topography (65%) where sub-surface water can be concentrated at the base of slopes, in localized topographic depressions, or by subsoil geologic structures. Approximately 31% of inventoried landslides occurred within convergent topography. The high percent of observations of landslides occurring in planar topography is due to a high number of landslides occurring in inner gorge or steep streamside areas and the planar sides of headwall swales. Few landslides originated in divergent topography, where subsurface water is routed to the sides of ridges. Such observations were, in part, the basis for the delineation of the Big River WAU into Mass Wasting Map Units.

Mass Wasting Map Units

The landscape was partitioned into five Mass Wasting Map Units (MWMU) representing general areas of similar geomorphology, landslide processes, and sediment delivery potential for shallow-seated landslides (Map A-2). The units are to be used by forest managers to assist in making decisions that will minimize future mass wasting sediment input to watercourses. The delineation for the MWMUs was based on qualitative observations and interpretations from aerial photographs, field evaluation, and SHALSTAB output. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on the MWMU map (Map A-2). The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review.

Shallow-seated landslide characteristics considered in determination of map units are size, frequency, delivery to watercourses, and spatial distribution. Hillslope characteristics considered are slope form (convergence, divergence, planar), slope gradient, magnitude of stream incision, and overall geomorphology. The range of slope gradients was determined from USGS 1:24000 topographic maps and field observations. Hillslope and landslide morphology vary within each individual Mass Wasting Map Unit and the boundaries are not exact. This evaluation is not intended to be a substitute for site-specific field assessments. Field observations over-ride the mapped locations of the units. Site-specific field assessments are required in MWMUs and at deep-seated landslides or specific areas of some MWMUs to assess the risk and likelihood of mass wasting impacts from a proposed management action. The Mass Wasting Map Units are compiled on the entitled Mass Wasting Map Unit Map (Map A-2).

MWMU Number:	1
Description:	Inner Gorge or Steep Slopes adjacent to Low Gradient Watercourses
Materials:	Shallow soils formed on weathered marine sedimentary rocks. Can be composed of toe sediment of deep-seated landslide deposits.
Landform:	Characterized by steep slopes or steep inner gorge topography along low gradient watercourses (typically less than 6-7%). An inner gorge is considered a geomorphic feature created from down cutting of the stream in response to tectonic uplift. Inner gorge slopes extend from either one side or both sides of the stream channel to the first break in slope. Inner gorge slope gradients typically exceed 70%. Slopes with lower inclination are locally present. Height of inner gorge ranges from approximately 20-500 feet in the Big River WAU. Slopes commonly contain areas of multiple, coalescing shallow seated landslide scars of varying age. Steep slopes adjacent to low gradient streams are generally planar in form with slope gradients typically exceeding 70% and exhibit strong evidence of past landslide activity. Inner gorge topography is commonly found on the outside of meander bends. The distinction between inner-gorge and steep streamside slopes is steep streamside slopes lack a distinct break in slope and has less active erosion from stream down cutting. The upper extent of the unit is variable. Where there is not a break in slope, the unit may exceed 150 feet upslope (based on the range of lengths of landslides observed 20-460 feet, mean length of landslides observed in the unit is 110 feet). Landslides in this unit generally deposit sediment directly into Class I and II watercourses. Small areas of incised terraces may be locally present.
Slope:	70 % to vertical, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 80%, range: 60%-137%)
Total Area:	2742 acres; 8 % of the total WAU area.
MW Processes:	<p><i>250 road-associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 242 Debris slides • 3 Debris flow • 5 Debris torrent <p><i>195 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 193 Debris slides • 1 Debris torrent • 1 Debris flows
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.071 landslides per acre for the past 30 years.

Forest Practices

Sensitivity: High sensitivity to road construction due to proximity to watercourses, bedrock underlying inner gorge slopes creates increased stability, high sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to steep slopes with localized colluvial or alluvial soil deposits next to watercourses.

Mass Wasting

Potential: High localized potential for landslides in both unmanaged and managed conditions.

Delivery Potential: High

Delivery Criteria

Used: Steep slopes adjacent to stream channels, all observed landslides delivered sediment into streams.

Hazard-Potential

Rating: **High**

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can expose potential failure planes creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Root decay from harvested trees can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows and over-steepening inner gorge slopes.
- Removal of vegetation above these slopes can result in loss of evapo-transpiration and rainfall interception thus increase pore water pressures that could create debris slides in this unit.

Confidence: High confidence for susceptibility of landslides and sediment delivery in this unit. Moderate confidence for placement of this unit. This unit is locally variable and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations.

MWMU Number:	2
Description:	Steep slopes or inner gorge topography adjacent to high gradient intermittent or ephemeral watercourses.
Materials:	Shallow soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks with localized areas of thin to thick colluvial deposits.
Landforms:	Characterized by steep slopes or steep inner gorge topography along high gradient watercourses (typically greater than 7%). An inner gorge is considered a geomorphic feature created from down cutting of the stream in response to tectonic uplift. Inner gorge slopes extend from either one side or both sides of the stream channel to the first break in slope. Inner gorge slope gradients typically exceed 70%. Slopes with lower inclination are locally present. Slopes commonly contain areas of multiple, coalescing shallow seated landslide scars of varying age. Steep slopes adjacent to low gradient streams are generally planar in form with slope gradients typically exceeding 70% and exhibit strong evidence of past landslide activity. The distinction between inner-gorge and steep streamside slopes is steep streamside slopes lack a distinct break in slope and has less active erosion from stream down cutting. The upper extent of the unit is variable. Where there is not a break in slope, the unit may exceed 100 feet upslope (mean length of all landslides in the unit is 103 feet, maximum landslide length is 376 feet). Landslides in this unit generally deposit sediment directly into Class II and III watercourses. Small areas of incised terraces may be locally present. This unit is typically present along tributary watercourses to the mainstem Big River.
Slope:	>70% (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 79%, range: 60%-95%).
Total Area:	1511 acres; 4% of total WAU area
MW Processes:	<p><i>80 road-associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 Debris slides • 4 Debris flow • 3 Debris torrent <p><i>46 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 Debris slides • 1 Debris flow • 1 Debris torrent
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.03 landslides per acre for the past 30 years.

Forest Practices

Sensitivity: High sensitivity to roads due to steep slopes adjacent to watercourses, high to moderate sensitivity to harvesting and forest management due to steep slopes next to watercourses. Localized areas of steeper and/or convergent slopes may have an even higher sensitivity to forest practices.

Mass Wasting

Potential: High, due to the steep topography of the slopes.

Delivery Potential: High

Delivery Criteria

Used: Steep slopes adjacent to stream channels, all observed landslides delivered sediment into streams.

Hazard-Potential

Rating: **High**

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay from harvested trees can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration and rainfall interception from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence: High confidence for susceptibility of unit to landslides and deliver sediment. Moderate confidence in the placement of this unit. This unit is highly localized and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations. Within the mapped boundaries of this unit there are areas of low gradient slopes that are less susceptible to mass wasting.

MWMU Number:	3
Description:	Dissected and convergent topography
Materials:	Shallow soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks with localized thin to thick colluvial deposits.
Landforms:	These areas have steep slopes (typically greater than 70%) that have been sculpted over geologic time by mass wasting events. The area is characterized primarily by strong evidence of past shallow landslide failures and 1) steep convergent and dissected topography located within steep gradient colluvial hollows or headwall swales and small high gradient watercourses, and 2) local very steep planar slopes. MRC intends this unit to represent areas of potentially high to moderately high hazard for shallow landslides that does not constitute a continuous streamside unit (otherwise would classify as MWMU 1 or 2). The mapped unit may represent isolated individual “high hazard” areas or areas where there is a concentration of “high hazard” areas. Boundaries between higher hazard areas and other more stable areas (i.e. divergent and lower gradient slopes) within the unit should be keyed out as necessary based on field verification of landslide features.
Slope:	>70%, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 71% range: 60%-91%)
Total Area:	3890 ac., 11% of the total WAU
MW Processes:	<p><i>156 road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 128 Debris slides • 14 Debris flow • 14 Debris Torrent <p><i>124 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 111 Debris slides • 10 Debris flows • 3 Debris torrents
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.032 landslides per acre for the past 30 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Moderate to high sensitivity to road building, moderate to high sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to moderate to steep slopes within this unit. Localized areas of steeper and/or convergent slopes have even higher sensitivity to forest practices.

Mass Wasting

Potential: High

Delivery Potential: High

Delivery Criteria

Used: The converging topography directs mass wasting down slopes toward watercourses. Delivery potential may be high based on relatively high number of debris slides. Landslides in headwater swales often torrent or flow down watercourses. Approximately 77% of landslides in this unit delivered sediment

Hazard-Potential

Rating: **High**

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay from harvested trees can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration and rainfall interception from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence: Moderate confidence in placement of unit. This unit is locally variable and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations. Some areas within this unit could have higher susceptibility to landslides and higher delivery rates.

MWMU Number:	4
Description:	Non-dissected topography
Materials:	Shallow to moderately deep soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks.
Landforms:	Moderate to moderately steep hillslopes with planar, divergent, or broadly convergent slope forms with isolated areas of steep topography or strongly convergent slope forms. Unit is generally a midslope region of lesser slope gradient and more variable slope form than unit 3.
Slope:	>40%, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events 72%, range: 29%-109%)
Total Area:	23800 acres, 70% of the total WAU
MW Processes:	<p><i>185 road-associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 164 Debris slides • 12 Debris flow • 9 Debris torrent <p><i>65 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 Debris slides • 2 Debris flow • 3 Debris Torrents
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.003 landslides per acre for the past 30 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Moderate sensitivity to road building, moderate to low sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to moderate slope gradients and non-converging topography within this unit. Localized areas of steeper slopes have higher sensitivity to forest practices.
Mass Wasting Potential:	Moderate
Delivery Potential:	High
Delivery Criteria Used:	This unit has the largest area, which accounts for it having the highest number of landslides. This unit has a low landslide density, and therefore has a moderate mass wasting hazard. Although the landslides in this unit are highly localized, when landslides occur, the landslide has a high potential to deliver. Approximately 76% of landslides in this unit delivered sediment. This unit has a moderate sensitivity to road building due low road landslide density.
Hazard-Potential Rating:	Moderate

Forest Management
Related Trigger
Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay from harvested trees can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration and rainfall interception from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence: High confidence in placement of unit. Some areas within this unit could have higher susceptibility to landslides and higher delivery rates due to localized areas of steep slopes with weak soils, and adverse groundwater conditions.

MWMU Number:	5
Description:	Low relief topography
Material:	Moderately deep to deep soils, formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks.
Landforms:	Characterized by low gradient slopes generally less than 40%, although in some places slopes can be steeper. This unit occurs on ridge crests, low gradient side slopes, and well-developed terraces. Shallow-seated landslides seldom occur and usually do not deliver sediment to stream channels.
Slope:	<50% (based on field observations)
Total Area:	1888 acres, 6% of WAU area
MW Processes:	0 shallow-seated landslides
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0 landslides per acre for past 30 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Low sensitivity to road building and forest management practices due to low gradient slopes
Mass Wasting Potential:	Low
Delivery Potential:	Low
Delivery Criteria Used:	Sediment delivery in this unit is low.
Hazard-Potential Rating:	Low
Forest Management Related Trigger Mechanisms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit. • Concentrated drainage from roads and skid trails can initiate or accelerate gully erosion, which can increase the potential for mass wasting processes.
Confidence:	High confidence in placement of unit; placed in areas of obvious stable topography. High confidence in mass wasting potential and sediment delivery potential ratings.

Sediment Input from Mass Wasting

Sediment delivery was estimated for shallow-seated landslides in the Big River WAU. Landslides were determined to have either no sediment delivery or to deliver all or a percentage of their total volume. Of the shallow-seated landslides mapped in this watershed analysis, 87 percent of the landslides delivered sediment to a watercourse.

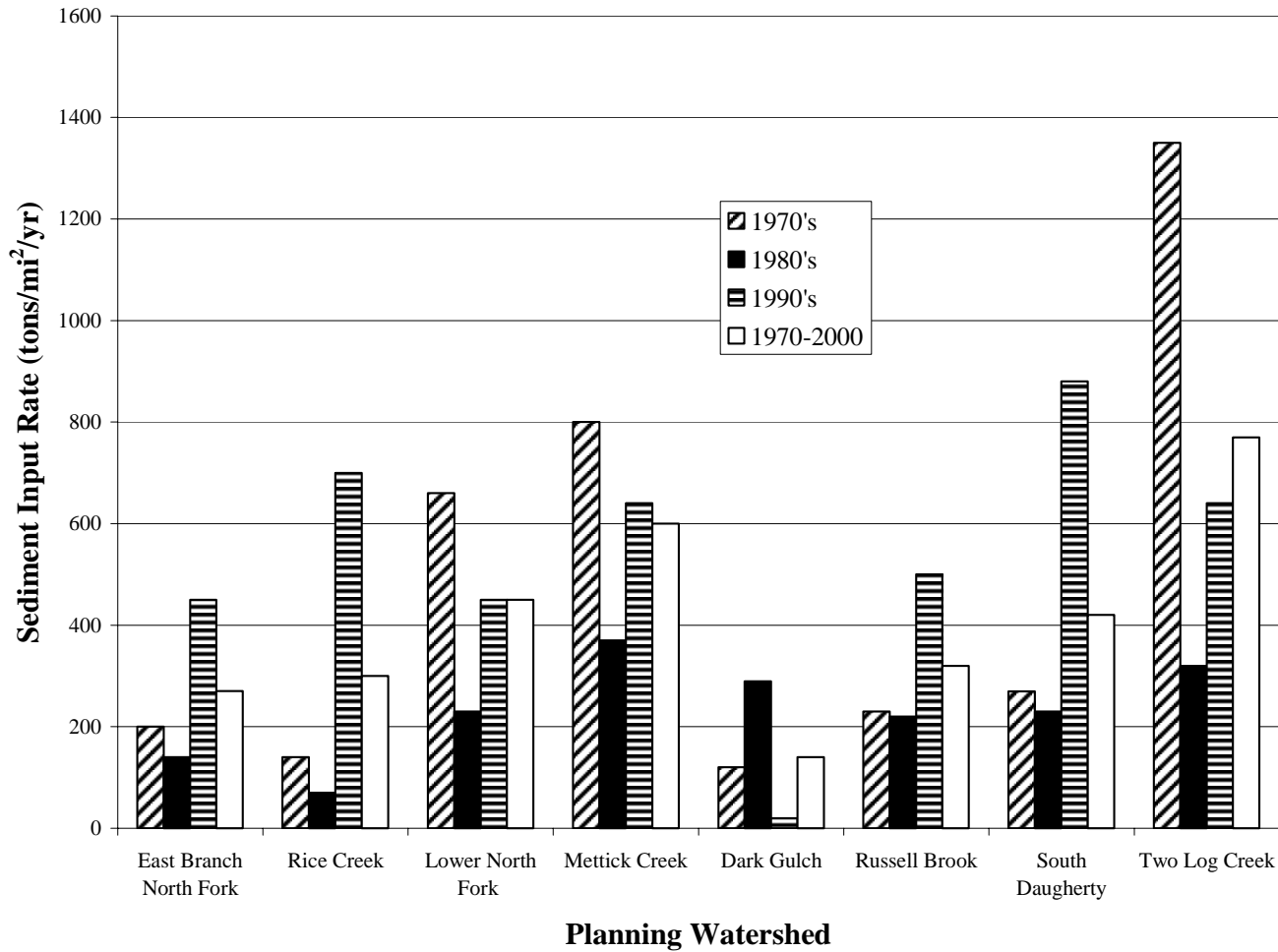
A total of 783,000 tons of mass wasting sediment delivery was estimated for the time period 1970-2000 in the Big River WAU. This equates to approximately 490 tons/sq. mi./yr during this 30 year time period. Of the total estimated amount, approximately 265,000 tons (34% of total) occurred during the 1970's, 146,000 tons (19% of total) occurred in the 1980's, and 372,000 tons (48% of total) occurred in the 1990's time period (Table A-5).

Relatively large amounts of sediment delivered in the 1990's compared to earlier time periods results from several factors, including high rain fall events during this time frame, and field work done in the summer of 2000. Unusually intense storms and/or high annual rainfall occurred in 1995, 1997 and 1998; under wet conditions more landslides occur. According to rainfall data taken from Casper Creek, just South of Fort Bragg, the most intense rainfall during the 1995 – 1998 period was January 8-9 1995 5.78 inches, March 13-14 1995 4.64 inches, December 30 1996 – January 1 1997 10.58 inches and March 21-23 1998 6.63 inches. Field surveys located additional landslides. The field assessment occurred in the summer of 2000 two years after the 1998 storm events.

Table A-5. Estimated Sediment Input by Decade in the Big River WAU.

Decade	Tons	% of Total
1970's	265,000	34%
1980's	146,000	19%
1990's	372,000	48%
Total	783,000	

Chart A-1. Sediment Input Rate (tons/yr/sq. mi.) from Landslides for the Big River WAU by Planning Watershed and Decade.



The highest estimated sediment input rate from mass wasting occurred in the Two Log planning watershed, with the majority of that occurring in the 1970's (Chart A-1). Mettick Creek was the next highest sediment input rate with the higher rate occurring in the 1970's as well. The other planning watersheds had varied rates of inputs based on decades, with the 1970's or 1990's being highest.

Road associated mass wasting was found to have contributed approximately 509,000 tons (320 tons/sq. mi./yr) of sediment over the 30 years analyzed (1970-2000) in the Big River WAU (Table A-6). This represents approximately 65% of the total mass wasting sediment inputs for the Big River WAU for 1970-2000. In the Mettick Creek, Russel Brook, Two Log and South Daugherty Creek planning watersheds, road associated landslide sediment delivery was a major sediment source, approximately 2/3 of the mass wasting sediment inputs.

Table A-6. Road Associated Sediment Delivery for Shallow-Seated Landslides by Planning Watershed for Big River WAU, 1970-2000.

Planning Watershed	Road Associated Mass Wasting Sediment Delivery (tons/mi²/yr)	Percent Road Associated Sediment Delivery
East Branch North Fork Big River	130	48%
Rice Creek	70	23%
Lower North Fork Big River	210	47%
Mettick Creek	410	68%
Dark Gulch	30	21%
Russell Brook	230	72%
South Daugherty	310	67%
Two Log Creek	490	64%
<i>Big River WAU Total</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>65%</i>

Sediment Input by Mass Wasting Map Unit

Total mass wasting sediment delivery for the Big River WAU was separated into respective mass wasting map units. Sediment delivery statistics for each MWMU are summarized in Table A-7.

The mass wasting map unit with the highest sediment delivery is MWMU 1, which is estimated to deliver 45% of the total sediment input for the Big River WAU. MWMU 2, the other streamside unit, represents approximately 9% of the total sediment input for the Big River WAU. Combining both streamside units (MWMU 1 and 2) would yield 54% of the total sediment input. MWMU 3 and MWMU 4 were similar in their sediment yields representing approximately 22 and 24% respectively of the total sediment input for the Big River WAU.

One measure of the intensity of mass wasting processes in a MWMU is the amount of sediment produced divided by the area in the MWMU. The last row in Table A-7 expresses landslide intensity as the ratio of the percentage of total sediment delivered by the percentage of watershed area in the MWMU. High values of this ratio indicate high landslide rates in a concentrated area. The MWMU with the highest ratio was unit 2 with a ratio of 21.68; MWMU 1 was high as well with a ratio of 11.84; while MWMUs 4 and 5 had the lowest ratios of 1.08 and 0 respectively.

Table A-7. Total Sediment Delivery by Mass Wasting Map Units in the Big River WAU (1970-2000).

	MWMU				
	1	2	3	4	5
Road Related Sediment Delivered (tons)	198200	35600	108900	128600	0
Non-Road Related Sediment Delivered (tons)	152800	33900	65300	59700	0
Total Sediment Delivered (tons)	351000	69500	174200	188300	0
% road related delivery for WAU	56%	51%	63%	68%	0
% non-road related delivery for WAU	44%	49%	37%	32%	0
% of total delivered for WAU	96%	97%	77%	76%	0
% of WAU area	8%	4%	11%	70%	6%
% ratio: delivery %/area %	11.8	21.7	6.7	1.1	0

CONCLUSIONS

In natural forest environments of the California Coast Range, mass wasting is a common occurrence. In the Big River WAU this is due to steep slopes, the condition of weathered and fractured marine sedimentary rocks (interbedded sandstone and shale), tectonic activity, locally thick colluvial soils, a history of timber harvest practices, and the occurrence of high intensity rainfall events. Mass wasting events are episodic and many landslides may happen in a short time frame. Mass wasting features of variable age and stability are observed throughout the Big

River WAU. The vast majority of the landslides visited in the field during this assessment occurred on slopes greater than 60%. Of the field observed landslides that occurred on slopes with gradients less than 70% only 4 were not road associated. This suggests that few landslides are occurring on slopes less than 70% gradient unless triggered by a road or skid trail.

A total of 1547 landslides were identified in the Big River WAU from 1970-2000. Of that total 1101 were shallow-seated landslides (debris slides, torrents, or flows) and 446 deep-seated landslides (rockslides). Of the 1101 shallow-seated landslides in the Big River WAU, 671 are determined to be road-associated.

Mass wasting is estimated to contribute 783,000 tons or 490 tons/mi²/yr over the 30 years analyzed. The majority of these inputs occurring in the 1970s and the 1990s. The steep streamside areas of MWMU 1 and 2 contribute the highest amount of the sediment in the watershed, 54%. In MWMU 3 and 4 a large amount of road associated landslides are occurring.

The highest estimated sediment input rate from mass wasting occurred in the Two Log planning watershed, with the majority of that occurring in the 1970's. Mettick Creek was the next highest sediment input rate with the higher rate occurring in the 1970's as well. The other planning watersheds had varied rates of inputs based on decades, with the 1970's or 1990's being highest.

Approximately 61% of the number of shallow-seated landslides in the Big River WAU is road associated. Of the road associated landslides 41% are from truck roads, 4% from landings and 16% from skid trails. Road associated mass wasting was found to have contributed approximately 509,000 tons (320 tons/sq. mi./yr) of sediment over the 30 years analyzed (1970-2000) in the Big River WAU (Table A-6). This represents approximately 65% of the total mass wasting sediment inputs for the Big River WAU for 1970-2000. In the Mettick Creek, Russell Brook, Two Log and South Daugherty Creek planning watersheds, road associated landslide sediment delivery was a major sediment source, approximately 2/3 of the mass wasting sediment inputs. Roads are a significant factor in the cause of shallow-seated mass wasting events. Improved road construction practices combined with design upgrades of old roads should lower sediment input rates and mass wasting hazards.

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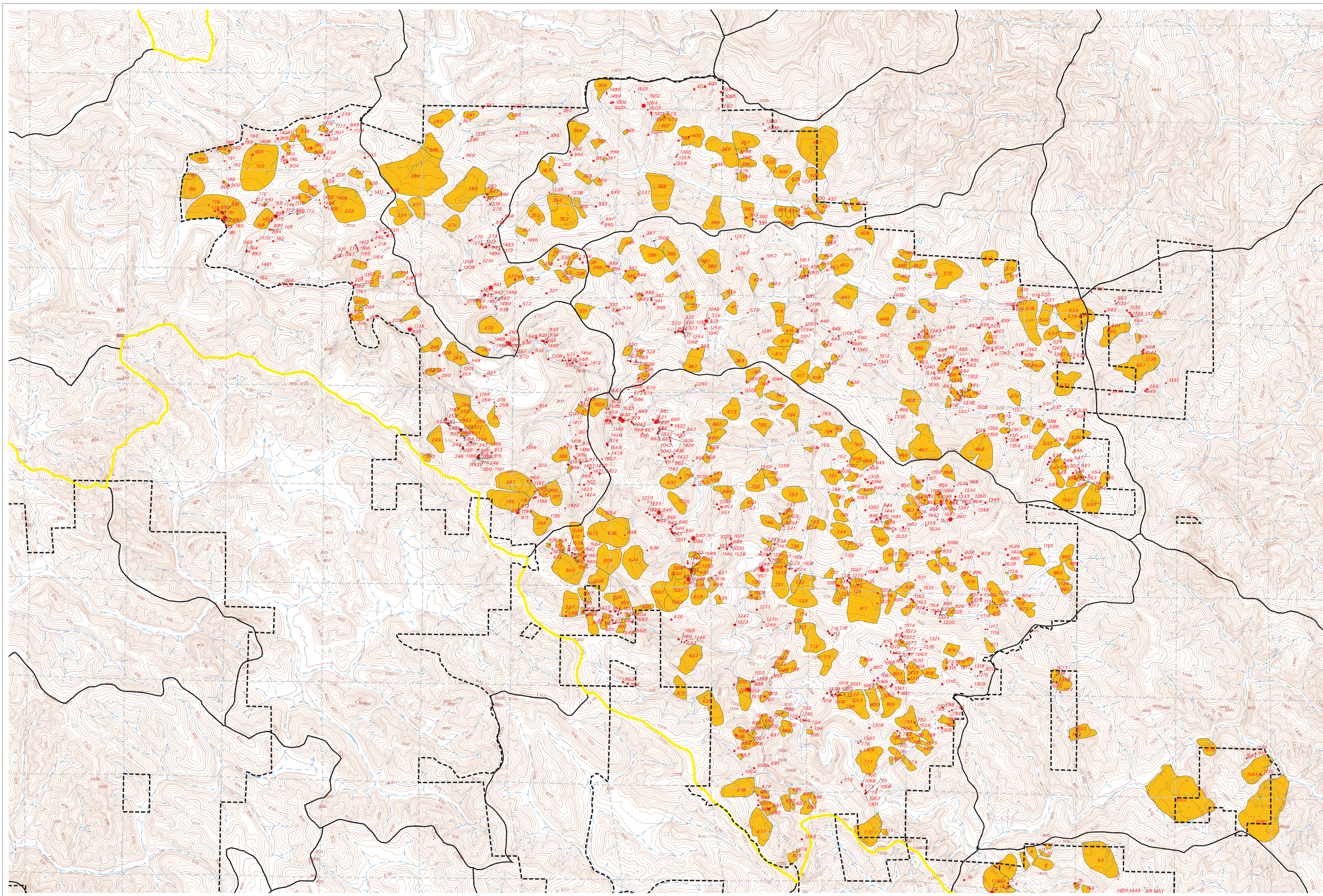
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**Big River
Watershed Analysis
Unit**

**Map A-1
Mass Wasting Inventory**

This map presents the location of mass wasting features identified on the MRC land in the Big River River watershed. The mass wasting features were developed from an interpretation of aerial photographs from the 1970s-2000 with field observations taken in 2001. All shallow-seated landslides are identified as a point plotted on the map at the interpreted head scarp of the failure. Deep-seated landslides are represented as a polygon representing the interpreted perimeter of the landslide feature. Physical and geomorphic characteristics of mapped landslides are categorized in a database in the mass wasting report for the Big River WAU (Section A).

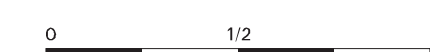
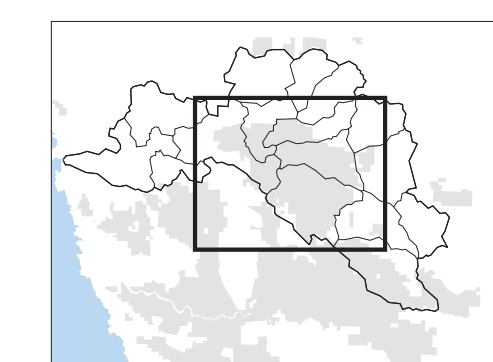


- MRC Ownership
- Planning Watershed Boundary
- Big River Watershed Boundary
- Deep-Seated Landslides

- Shallow-Seated Landslides
- < 500 cubic yards
 - 500 - 5000 cubic yards
 - > 5000 cubic yards

- Flow Class
- Class I
 - Class II
 - Class III

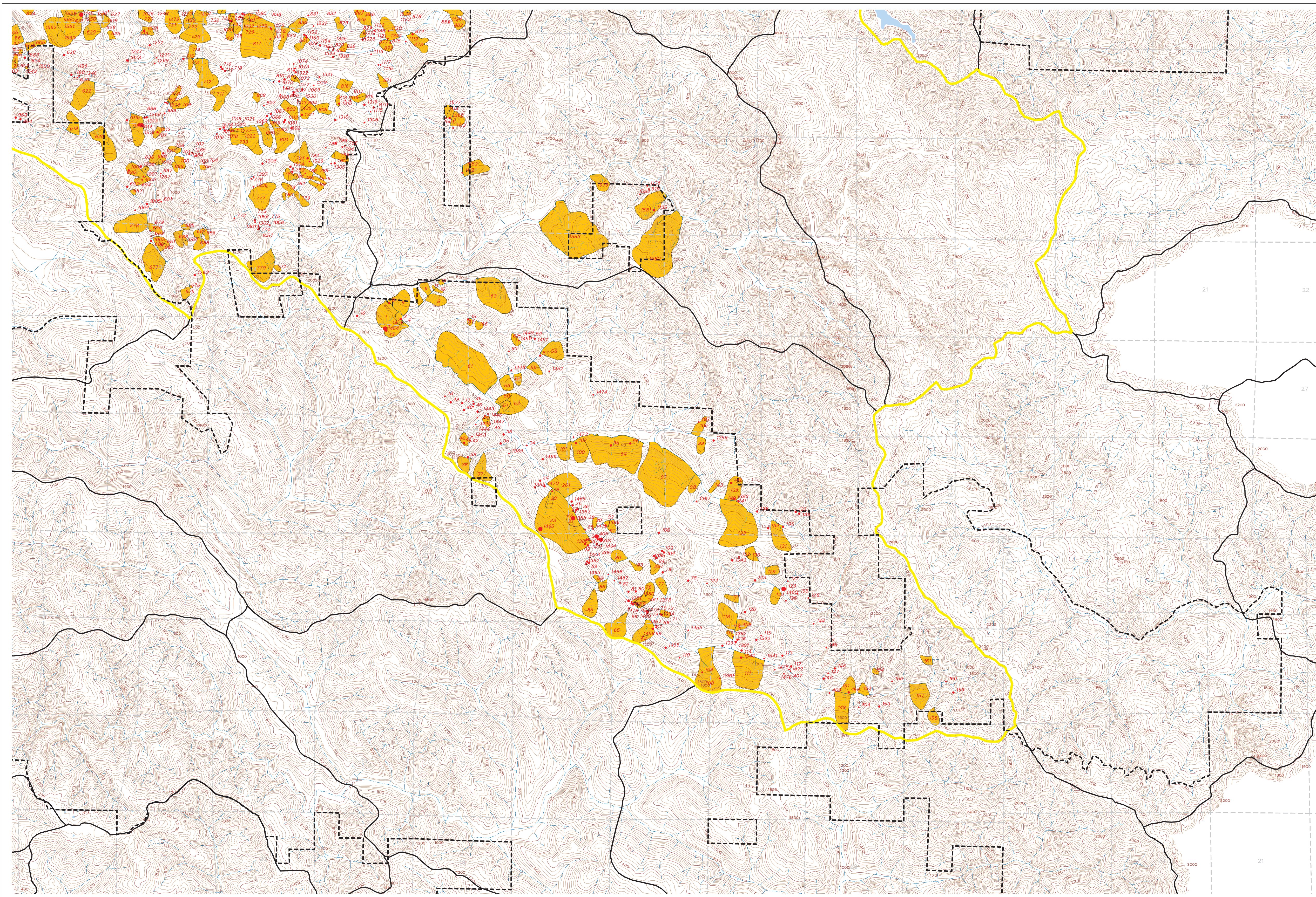
Sheet 1



**Big River
Watershed Analysis
Unit**

**Map A-1
Mass Wasting Inventory**

This map presents the location of mass wasting features identified on the MRC land in the Big River River watershed. The mass wasting features were developed from an interpretation of aerial photographs from the 1970s-2000 with field observations taken in 2001. All shallow-seated landslides are identified as a point plotted on the map at the interpreted head scarp of the failure. Deep-seated landslides are represented as a polygon representing the interpreted perimeter of the landslide feature. Physical and geomorphic characteristics of mapped landslides are categorized in a database in the mass wasting report for the Big River WAU (Section A).

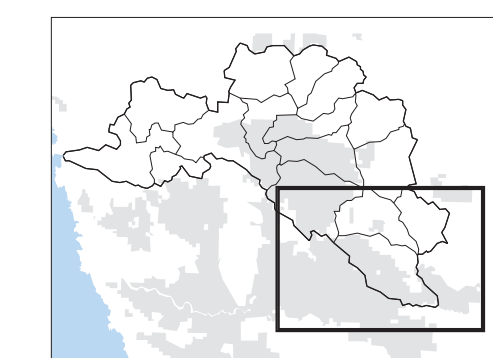


- MRC Ownership
- Planning Watershed Boundary
- Big River Watershed Boundary
- Deep-Seated Landslides

- Shallow-Seated Landslides
- < 500 cubic yards
 - 500 - 5000 cubic yards
 - > 5000 cubic yards

- Flow Class
- Class I
 - Class II
 - Class III

Sheet 2

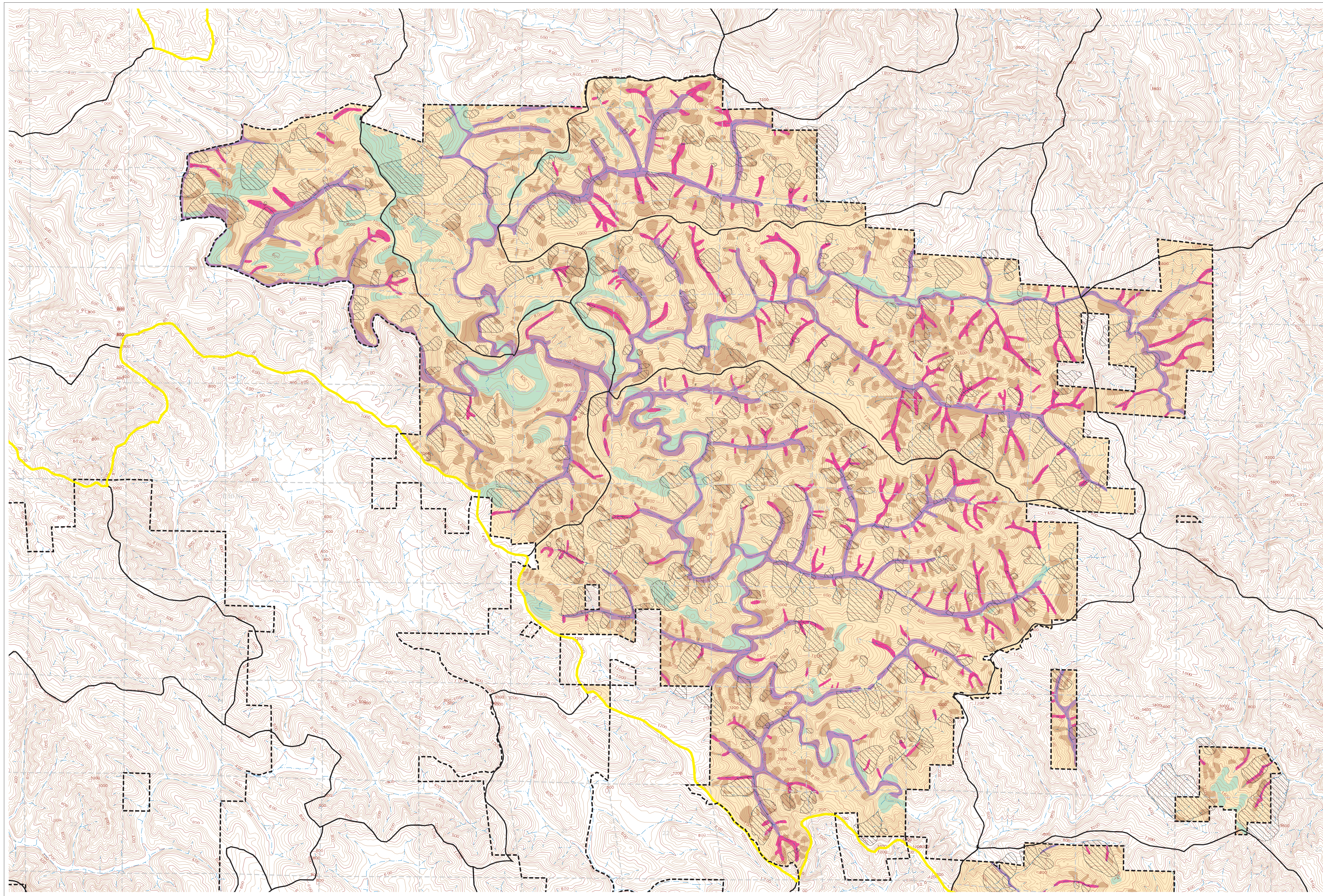


0 1/2 1 Mile

**Big River
Watershed Analysis
Unit**

**Map A-2
Mass Wasting Map Units**

This map presents an interpretation of the mass wasting map units (MWMUs) delineated for the Big River WAU. The MWMUs characterize the landscape by similar geomorphic attributes, shallow-seated landslide potential, and sediment delivery potential. The MWMU designations for the Big River WAU are only meant to be general characterizations of similar geomorphic and terrain characteristics related to shallow-seated landslides. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on this map. The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review. The landscape and geomorphic setting in the Big River WAU is certainly more complex than generalized MWMU delineated for this evaluation. The MWMUs are only meant to be a starting point for gauging the need for site-specific field assessments. Field observations will over-ride unit boundaries of this map.

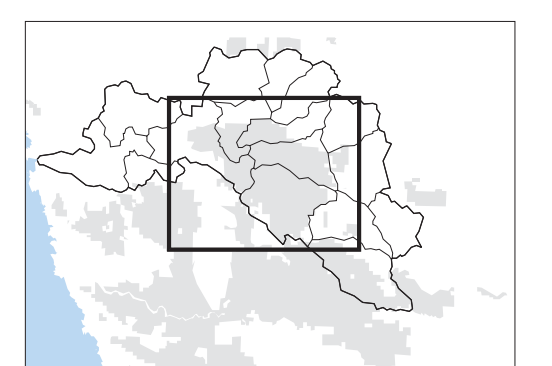


- Unit 1: Steep slopes or inner gorge along low gradient watercourses
- Unit 2: Steep slopes or inner gorge adjacent to select intermittent or ephemeral streams
- Unit 3: Steep, dissected topography
- Unit 4: Non-dissected topography
- Unit 5: Low relief topography

- Deep Seated Landslides
- MRC Ownership
- Planning Watershed Boundary
- Big River Watershed Boundary

- Flow Class
- Class I
 - Class II
 - Class III

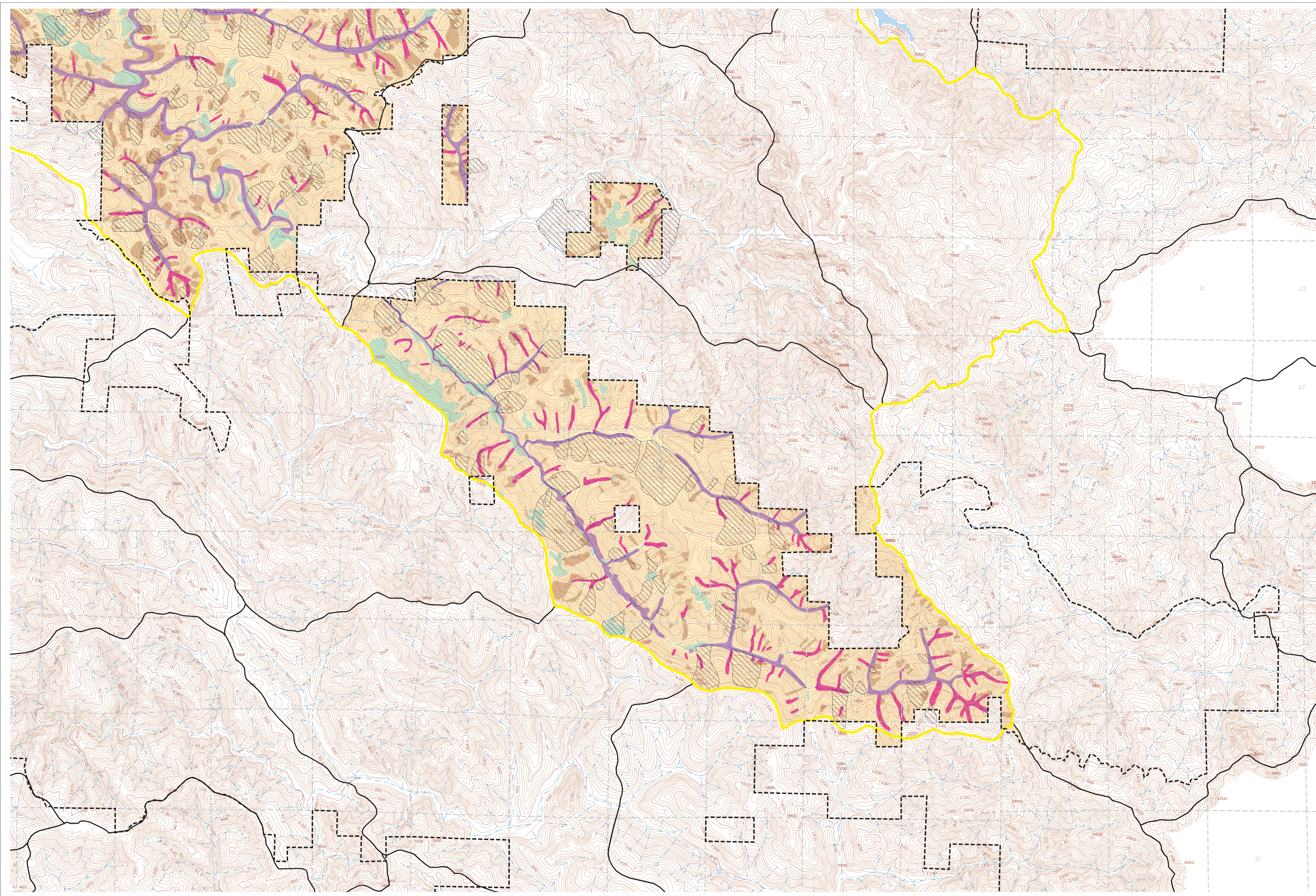
Sheet 1



**Big River
Watershed Analysis
Unit**

**Map A-2
Mass Wasting Map Units**

This map presents an interpretation of the mass wasting map units (MWMUs) delineated for the Big River WAU. The MWMUs characterize the landscape by similar geomorphic attributes, shallow-seated landslide potential, and sediment delivery potential. The MWMU designations for the Big River WAU are only meant to be general characterizations of similar geomorphic and terrain characteristics related to shallow-seated landslides. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on this map. The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review. The landscape and geomorphic setting in the Big River WAU is certainly more complex than generalized MWMU delineated for this evaluation. The MWMUs are only meant to be a starting point for gauging the need for site-specific field assessments. Field observations will over-ride unit boundaries of this map.

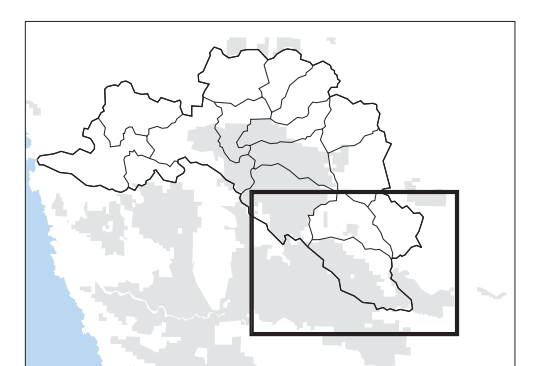


- Unit 1: Steep slopes or inner gorge along low gradient watercourses
- Unit 2: Steep slopes or inner gorge adjacent to select intermittent or ephemeral streams
- Unit 3: Steep, dissected topography
- Unit 4: Non-dissected topography
- Unit 5: Low relief topography

- Deep Seated Landslides
- MRC Ownership
- Planning Watershed Boundary
- Big River Watershed Boundary

- Flow Class
- Class I
 - Class II
 - Class III

Sheet 2



**Big River Mass Wasting
Appendix A**

ID#	Sec	Air Photo	Landslide Type	Certainty	Shallow landslides										Deep-seated landslides										Complex	Field Obs.	Comments											
					Size				Torrent Length	Sed Routing	Sed Del Ratio	Sediment Delivery	Slope (field)	Age	Slope Form	Slide Loc.	Road Assoc.	Toe		Body		Lat. Scarp		Main Scarp				DS Veg.										
					Length	Width	Depth	Slide										25	50	75	100	123	45	123				45	123	45	123	45	123	45	123	45	123	45
Unique	PWS	#	year - number	MMWU	DS DF DT EF RS	D P Q	ft	ft	ft	Vol yd ³	ft	P I N	25	50	75	100	(%)	A R O	C D P	H S I N	R S L N I	123	45	123	45	123	45	123	45	123	45	Y	N					
89	BS	5	00-19A-8	4	DS	D	100	70	4	1037.04	0	I	25	259.259	350			R	C	N	N																	
90	BS	4	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	600	400		0	0												3	3	4	3	3	N	N							LOBATE TOP		
91	BS	5	00-19A-10	4	DS	D	480	132	10	23466.7	0	P	30	7040	9504			53	R	C	N	R																
92	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	RS	P	600	400		0	0												2	3	3	2	3	N	N									
93	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	DS	D	300	100	4	4444.44	0	P	75	3333.33	4500				R	P	S	N																
94	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	1600	1500		0	0												3	3	3	4	3	Y	N							LARGE SLIDE COMPLEX		
95	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	DS	D	50	100	4	740.741	0	P	25	185.185	250				R	P	N	S																
96	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	DS	D	240	45	4	1600	0	P	75	1200	1620				R	C	I	S																
97	BS	34	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	2700	2500		0	0												3	3	3	3	3	Y	N									
98	BS	34	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	700	300		0	0												3	2	3	3	2	N	N									
99	BS	34	00-19A-10	4	RS	P	750	350		0	0												3	3	5	4	2	N	N									
100	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	1250	700		0	0												2	4	3	3	4	N	N									
101	BS	32	00-19A-10	4	RS	D	850	600		0	0												3	3	5	4	3	N	N									
102	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	DS	D	78	52	4	600.889	0	P	100	600.889	811.2			67	A	P	I	N																
103	BS	4	00-19A-10	3	DS	P	150	60	4	1333.33	0	I	50	666.667	900				O	P	N	N																
104	BS	4	00-19A-10	3	DS	P	130	40	4	770.37	0	I	50	385.185	520				O	P	N	N																
105	BS	33	00-19A-10	4	DS	P	170	30	4	755.556	0	N	0	0	0				O	C	N	N																
106	BS	27	00-19A-12	4	RS	P	850	400		0	0												3	3	3	3	2	N	N									
107	BS	27	00-19A-12	4	DS	D	95	25	2	175.926	0	I	75	131.944	178.125				R	P	H	N																
108	BS	9	00-20-11	4	RS	D	2200	700		0	0												4	3	3	3	3	N	N									
109	BS	9	00-20-11	4	DT	D	50	40	3	222.222	180	I	100	222.222	300			90	R	C	N	S																
110	BS	9	00-20-11	4	DF	D	40	20	4	118.519	375	P	50	59.2593	80				A	C	N	N																
111	BS	10	00-20-11	4	RS	P	1500	1400		0	0												3	3	3	3	3	Y	N									
112	BS	10	00-20-11	4	DS	D	325	89	2	2142.59	0	P	95	2035.46	2747.88			97	R	P	N	R																
113	BS	10	00-20-11	1	DS	P	160	54	2	640	0	N	0	0	0			74	O	P	N	N																
114	BS	10	00-20-11	1	DS	D	85	64	4	805.926	0	P	50	402.963	544			68	R	P	I	R																
115	BS	10	00-20-11	4	DS	P	30	50	4	222.222	0	I	25	55.5556	75				R	P	N	S																
116	BS	10	00-20-11	4	DS	D	80	89	3	791.111	0	N	0	0	0			96	R	P	N	R																
117	BS	10	00-20-11	4	RS	Q	330	200		0	0												3	2	3	3	2	N	N									
118	BS	3	00-20-11	4	RS	P	950	700		0	0												3	4	3	3	3	Y	N									
119	BS	3	00-20-11	4	RS	Q	480	400		0	0												3	3	3	4	3	N	N									
120	BS	3	00-20-11	3	DS	P	130	30	4	577.778	0	I	50	288.889	390				O	P	S	S																
121	BS	3	00-20-11	4	RS	P	700	300		0	0												3	3	3	3	3	N	N									
122	BS	4	00-20-11	4	DS	Q	110	30	4	488.889	0	I	75	366.667	495				O	P	S	N																
123	BS	3	00-20-11	4	DS	D	175	40	4	1037.04	0	P	90	933.333	1260			91	A	P	S	N																
124	BS	3	00-20-11	4	RS	Q	600	350		0	0												3	3	3	3	3	N	N									
125	BS	3	00-20-11	4	DS	D	70	40	3	311.111	0	N	0	0	0			59	R	P	N	R																
126	BS	3	00-20-11	2	DS	Q	250	100	4	3703.7	0	P	100	3703.7	5000				O	P	N	N																
127	BS	3	00-20-11	2	DS	P	50	20	4	148.148	0	I	50	74.0741	100				R	C	N	N																
128	BS	3	00-20-11	3	DS	P	150	25	2	277.778	0	I	75	208.333	281.25				R	P	N	N																
129	BS	3	00-20-13	4	RS	Q	400	300		0	0												3	3	3	3	3	N	N									
130	BS	3	00-20-13	4	RS	Q	300	800		0	0												4	3	3	3	3	N	N									
131	BS	35	00-20-13	4	RS	P	1200	500		0	0												3	3	5	3	3	N	N									
132	BS	3	00-20-13	3	DS	P	60	30	2	133.333	0	N	0	0	0				R	P	H	N																
133	BS	34	00-20-13	4	RS	P	2400	1300		0	0												3	4	3	3	3	Y	N									
134	BS	35	00-20-13	4	DS	D	120	50	4	888.889	0	I	50	444.444	600				O	P	S	N																
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137	BS	35	00-20-13	3	DS	P	130	30	4	577.778	0	I	50	288.889	390				O	P	N	N																
138	BS	34	00-20-13	4	DS	P	70	60	4	622.222	0	N	0	0	0				O	P	N	R																
139	BS	34	00-20-13	4	RS	P	1200	350		0	0												2	3	3	3	3	Y	N									
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141	BS	34	00-20-13	1	DS	P	120	40	4	711.111	0	N	0	0	0				R	P	I	R																
142	BS	34	00-20-13	4	DS	Q	90	40	4	533.333	0	I	50	266.667	360				O	C	N	N																
143	BS	34	00-20-13	4	RS																																	

ID#	Sec	Air Photo	Landslide Type	Certainty	Shallow landslides										Deep-seated landslides										Complex	Field Obs.	Comments		
					Size		Slide	Torrent Length	Sed Routing	Sed Del Ratio	Sediment Delivery	Sediment Delivery	Slope (field)	Age	Slope Form	Slide Loc.	Road Assoc.	Toe Activity	Body Morph.	Lat. Scarp	Main Scarp	DS Veg.						Y/N	Y/N
					Length	Width																ft	ft	ft					
Unique	PWS	#	year - number	MWU	DS DF DT EF RS	D P Q	ft	ft	ft	Vol yd ³	P I N	25 50 75 100 (%)	Delivery yd ³	Delivery tons	(%)	A R O	C D P	H S I N	R S L N I	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Y/N	Y/N			
636	BM	3	00-14B-36		RS	P	1600	1600		0	I		0	0							4	2	3	3	3	Y			
637	BM	34	00-14B-36		RS	P	1400	500		0	I		0	0							3	3	3	3	3	N			
638	BM	3	00-14B-36		RS	Q	1200	600		0	0	P	0	0							3	3	3	4	3	N			
639	BM	3	00-14B-36		RS	P	500	220		0	0	P	0	0							4	2	2	3	3	N			
640	BM	3	00-14B-36	4	DS	D	300	250	2	555.56	0	P	100	555.56	7500		O	P	I	N						Y		OUTSIDE OF MEANDER	
641	BM	3	00-14B-36	1	DS	Q	180	50	2	666.667	0	P	100	666.667	900		R	P	I	N									
642	BM	3	00-14B-36	1	DS	D	210	50	2	777.778	0	P	100	777.778	1050		R	P	I	N									
643	BM	3	00-14B-36	1	DS	P	300	30	2	666.667	0	P	100	666.667	900		R	P	I	N									
644	BM	3	00-14B-36	4	DS	P	175	50	2	648.148	0	P	100	648.148	875		O	P	I	N									
645	BM	3	00-14B-36	1	DS	Q	120	40	2	355.556	0	P	100	355.556	480		O	P	I	N									
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658	BM	34	00-14B-38		RS	Q	500	300		0	P		0	0							3	3	5	4	3	N			
659	BM	34	00-14B-38		RS	P	500	300		0	P		0	0							3	3	5	3	3	N			
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661	BM	34	00-14B-38		RS	Q	1000	550		0	I		0	0							4	4	3	3	3	N			
662	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	P	80	30	2	177.778	0	P	100	177.778	240		O	P	I	N									
663	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	D	150	40	2	444.444	0	P	100	444.444	600		R	P	I	N									
664	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	D	120	30	2	266.667	0	P	100	266.667	360		R	P	I	N									
665	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	D	70	30	2	155.556	0	P	100	155.556	210		R	P	I	N									
666	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	D	300	300	2	666.67	0	P	100	666.67	9000		O	P	I	N							Y		
667	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	P	60	40	2	177.778	0	P	100	177.778	240		O	P	I	N									
668	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	P	120	30	2	266.667	0	P	100	266.667	360		O	P	I	N									
669	BM	34	00-14B-38	1	DS	P	85	75	2	472.222	0	P	100	472.222	637.5		R	P	I	N									
670	BM	27	00-14B-38	1	DS	D	90	100	2	666.667	0	P	100	666.667	900		R	P	I	N									
671	BM	27	00-14B-38	1	DS	P	90	40	2	266.667	0	P	100	266.667	360		R	P	I	N									
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676	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	150	175		0	I		0	0							3	2	2	3	3	N			
677	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	1200	1300		0	P		0	0							3	3	4	3	3	Y			
678	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	P	2200	900		0	P		0	0							4	3	4	3	3	Y			
679	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	D	700	500		0	P		0	0							2	3	2	3	4	N			
680	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	D	600	650		0	P		0	0							2	3	5	2	4	N			
681	BM	23	00-15E-11	3	DS	P	70	30	2	155.556	0	N	0	0	0		A	P	N	N									
682	BM	23	00-15E-11	3	DS	P	95	25	2	175.926	0	N	0	0	0		A	P	N	N									
683	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	900	500		0	I		0	0							4	3	3	5	3	N			
684	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	300	250		0	I		0	0							3	3	3	4	4	N			
685	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	D	350	200		0	I		0	0							3	2	3	2	3	N			
686	BM	24	00-15E-11		RS	D	700	300		0	I		0	0							3	3	3	4	3	N			
687	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	500	300		0	I		0	0							3	4	3	3	3	Y			
688	BM	23	00-15E-11		RS	P	600	350		0	I		0	0							3	4	3	3	3	Y			
689	BM	23	00-15E-11	1	DS	D	90	30	2	200	0	P	100	200	270		R	P	S	N									
690	BM	23	00-15E-11	1	DS	D	60	40	2	177.778	0	P	100	177.778	240		R	P	S	N									
691	BM	14	00-15E-11	4	DS	D	120	35	2	311.111	0	P	50	155.556	210		R	P	S	R									
692	BM	14	00-15E-11	3	DT	D	120	90	4	1600	250	I	50	800	1080		A	C	H	N									TORRENT WIDTH 50'
693	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	P	230	225		0	I		0	0							4	3	5	5	2	N			
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695	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	P	750	600		0	I		0	0							3	3	3	4	3	N			
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697	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	P	350	150		0	P		0	0							3	2	3	2	3	N			
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700	BM	14	00-15E-11		RS	D	700	400		0	P		0	0							3	2	3	2	3	N			
701	BM	14	00-15E-11	1	DS	D	120	20	2	177.778	0	P	100	177.778	240		R	P	I	N									
702	BM	14	00-15E-11	1	DS	D	120	50	2	444.444	0	P	75	333.333	450														

ID#	Sec	Air Photo	Landslide Type	Certainty	Shallow landslides										Deep-seated landslides										Complex	Field Obs.	Comments			
					Size		Slide	Torrrent Length	Sed Routing	Sed Del Ratio	Sediment Delivery	Sediment Delivery	Slope (field)	Age	Slope Form	Slide Loc.	Road Assoc.	Toe Activity	Body Morph.	Lat. Scarp	Main Scarp	DS Veg.								
					Length	Width																	ft	ft				ft	ft	ft
Unique	PWS	#	year - number	DS DF DT EF RS	D P Q	ft	ft	ft	Vol yd ³	ft	P I N	25 50 75 100 (%)	Delivery yd ³	Delivery tons	(%)	A R O	C D P	H S I N	R S L N I	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	Y N	Y N				
1439	BM	12	78 BR 6-3	4 DS	Q	27	44	2	88	0	I	25	22	29.7	R	C	N	R												
1440	BM	12	78 BR 6-3	2 DS	Q	27	22	2	44	0	I	100	44	59.4	R	P	S	N												
1441	BM	1	78 BR 6-5	2 DS	Q	107	44	2	348.741	0	I	25	87.1852	117.7	R	P	N	R												
1442	BM	6	78 BR 6-5	1 DS	Q	81	66	2	396	0	I	25	99	133.65	R	P	S	R												
1443	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	4 DS	P	134	44	4	873.481	0	I	25	218.37	294.8	R	C	N	I												
1444	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	2 DS	Q	81	22	2	132	0	I	25	33	44.55	R	C	N	L												
1445	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	4 DS	P	134	22	4	436.741	0	I	75	327.556	442.2	R	P	N	R												
1446	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	2 DS	Q	27	22	2	44	0	I	100	44	59.4	R	P	N	R												
1447	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	2 DS	Q	54	22	2	88	0	I	100	88	118.8	R	P	N	S												
1448	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	4 DS	P	134	44	2	436.741	0	I	50	218.37	294.8	R	C	N	S												
1449	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	3 DS	Q	107	44	2	348.741	0	I	25	87.1852	117.7	R	P	N	S												
1450	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	2 DS	Q	54	44	2	176	0	I	100	176	237.6	R	P	N	S												
1451	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	4 DS	P	188	110	4	3063.7	0	I	100	3063.7	4136	R	P	N	R											Rockpit?	
1452	BS	29	78 Nav 3-9	3 DT	P	107	44	2	348.741	270	I	50	174.37	235.4	R	C	N	L												
1453	BS	32	78 Nav 3-9	4 DT	D	134	33	2	327.556	107	I	50	163.778	221.1	R	P	N	N												
1454	BS	30	78 Nav 3-9	3 DS	D	376	110	4	6127.41	0	N	0	0	0	R	C	N	N												
1455	BS	9	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	D	430	44	4	2802.96	0	P	50	1401.48	1892	R	P	N	L												
1456	BS	9	78 Nav 4-9	3 DS	Q	44	22	2	71.7037	0	N	0	0	0	R	P	N	S												
1457	BS	4	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	P	242	44	4	1577.48	0	I	100	1577.48	2129.6	R	P	S	R												
1458	BS	9	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	P	81	44	2	264	0	N	0	0	0	R	P	N	R												
1459	BS	4	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	P	107	44	2	348.741	0	P	100	348.741	470.8	R	C	S	R												
1460	BS	4	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	Q	134	44	2	436.741	0	P	100	436.741	589.6	R	C	I	R												
1461	BS	4	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	Q	27	44	2	88	0	P	100	88	118.8	R	C	I	N												
1462	BS	5	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	P	134	22	2	218.37	0	P	50	109.185	147.4	R	P	N	R												
1463	BS	5	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	D	134	44	4	873.481	0	I	75	655.111	884.4	R	P	N	R												
1464	BS	5	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	P	134	66	2	655.111	0	P	100	655.111	884.4	R	P	S	R												
1465	BS	32	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	D	457	88	4	5957.93	0	N	0	0	0	R	C	N	N												
1466	BS	32	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	P	215	66	2	1051.11	0	N	100	1051.11	1419	R	C	S	N												
1468	BS	5	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	Q	54	22	2	88	0	P	100	88	118.8	R	C	N	R												
1469	BS	33	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	P	188	88	2	1225.48	0	P	100	1225.48	1654.4	R	P	S	R												
1470	BS	32	78 Nav 4-9	4 DS	Q	107	66	2	523.111	0	P	100	523.111	706.2	R	P	N	R												
1471	BS	5	78 Nav 4-9	1 DS	Q	107	44	2	348.741	0	P	100	348.741	470.8	R	C	N	R												
1472	BS	33	78 Nav 4-9	2 DS	Q	67	22	2	109.185	0	I	100	109.185	147.4	R	P	N	R												
1473	BS	33	78 BR 8-1	4 DS	P	107	22	2	174.37	0	N	0	0	0	R	D	N	R												
1474	BS	28	78 BR 8-1	2 DS	P	134	22	4	436.741	0	I	75	327.556	442.2	R	C	N	S												
1475	BS	10	78 Nav 5-7	2 DS	Q	107	22	2	174.37	0	I	100	174.37	235.4	R	C	N	R												
1476	BS	10	78 Nav 5-7	2 DS	P	81	66	2	396	0	I	25	99	133.65	R	C	N	R												
1477	BS	10	78 Nav 5-7	1 DS	P	81	22	2	132	0	P	100	132	178.2	R	P	S	R												
1479	BS	4	78 Nav 5-7	2 DS	P	188	110	4	3063.7	0	P	100	3063.7	4136	R	C	S	S												
1480	BS	3	78 Nav 5-7	2 DS	D	376	132	4	7352.89	0	P	75	5514.67	7444.8	R	P	N	I												
1481	BT	24	87 M20-55	2 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	N	0	0	0	R	P	N	N												
1482	BT	32	87 M22-48	1 DS	Q	20	32	2	47.4074	0	I	100	47.4074	64	R	D	N	R												
1483	BT	32	87 M22-48	1 DS	Q	39	32	2	92.4444	0	I	100	92.4444	124.8	R	P	N	R												
1484	BT	28	87 M22-50	1 DS	P	117	32	4	554.667	0	P	100	554.667	748.8	R	P	I	N												
1485	BT	28	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	49	16	2	58.0741	0	P	100	58.0741	78.4	R	P	I	R												
1486	BT	33	87 M23-48	3 DS	D	195	32	4	924.444	0	I	50	462.222	624	R	P	S	R												
1487	BT	33	87 M23-48	3 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	I	25	11.5556	15.6	R	C	H	R												
1488	BL	29	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	20	32	2	47.4074	0	P	100	47.4074	64	R	P	S	N												
1489	BL	29	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	39	48	2	138.667	0	P	100	138.667	187.2	R	P	S	N												
1490	BL	29	87 M22-50	1 DS	P	59	48	2	209.778	0	P	100	209.778	283.2	R	C	S	N												
1491	BL	20	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	59	32	2	139.852	0	P	100	139.852	188.8	R	C	S	N												
1492	BL	20	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	39	48	2	138.667	0	P	100	138.667	187.2	R	C	S	N												
1493	BL	20	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	59	48	2	209.778	0	P	25	52.4444	70.8	O	P	N	R												
1494	BL	20	87 M22-50	1 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	P	25	11.5556	15.6	R	P	N	R												
1495	BE	21	87 M22-50	4 DS	Q	78	16	2	92.4444	0	N	0	0	0	R	P	N	N												
1496	BL	29	87 M23-50	1 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	I	100	46.2222	62.4	R	P	N	R												
1497	BE	29	87 M23-52	1 DT	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	78	I	75	34.6667	46.8	R	C	N	I												
1498	BE	9	87 M23-52	3 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	N	0	0	0	R	C	N	L												
1499	BE	9	87 M23-52	3 DS	Q	59	16	2	69.9259	0	N	0	0	0	R	P	N	L												
1500	BE	9	87 M23-52	3 DS	P	176	32	4	834.37	0	I	100	834.37	1126.4	R	C	N	S												
1501	BE	10	87 M23-52	2 DS	Q	78	16	2	92.4444	0	I	50	46.2222	62.4	R	P	N	R												
1502	BE	10	87 M23-52	1 DS	Q	39	16	2	46.2222	0	I	100	46.2222	62.4	R	C	N	R												
1503	BE	15	87 M23-52	1 DS	P	98	22	4	319.407	0	I	25	79.8519	107.8	R	C	N													

