

# SLIDE HAZARD MAPPING

SKAMOKAWA CREEK, MIDDLE VALLEY WATERSHED

Assembled By Paul Ludwig, Resource Planner  
With Assistance From  
Kathleen Kilian, S.C.S. State Geologist

**Prepared by the Wahkiakum Conservation District With Funds From the  
Centennial Clean Water Fund Under a Grant From the Washington State  
Conservation Commission For Implementation of the  
Skamokawa, Middle Valley Watershed Management Plan**

## MAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

The classes of hazard, slight, moderate and high, were determined by soil type and steepness of slope. If a given soil type is known to have slippage problems based on geologic origin, field observations and soil texture, it was included as a slide prone soil. Most soils found in this category were then placed in the low, moderate or high hazard class by virtue of slope steepness. Those classes are: **low** - 8% to 30%, **moderate** - 30% to 65% and **high** - 65% to 90%.

These classes of hazard indicate a potential of slippage or slides. It does not mean that slides will occur in these areas though historic evidence would indicate their probability. If an area considered for use falls within a high hazard zone, it should automatically trigger a field evaluation of that site for its intended purpose by a qualified person.

Information in this mapping is intended for land use planning, evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of 5 or 6 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

## SLOPE STABILITY

The physical and engineering properties of the soil materials are directly affected by their mode or origin and deposition. The marginal areas of the till are defined by landslides and slump materials. A slope stability map was developed for the watershed based upon slope and several soil and geologic formation factors which include density, gradation, cohesiveness and thickness. Assessment classifications range from low hazard to moderate and high hazard. These ratings reflect potential hazards based on land use and other elements of land management and do not necessarily reflect the presence of slope failures.

The slope stability map is intended for general planning purposes. Therefore the map is intended to show general geographic regions within the watershed that can be used to target areas of slope stability concerns for site specific investigation.

## SLIDE PRONE SOILS - SKAMOKAWA WATERSHED

<u>MAP SYMBOL</u>	<u>SOIL NAME</u>	<u>SLOPE %</u>	<u>HAZARD CLASS</u>
16	Bunker	5%-30%	L
17	Bunker	30%-65%	M
18	Bunker	65%-90%	H
37	Elochoman	8%-30%	L
38	Elochoman	30%-65%	M
56	Katula	5%-30%	L
58	Katula	65%-90%	H
63	Lates	30%-65%	M
64	Lates	65%-90%	H
73	Lyteli	8%-30%	L
74	Lytell	30%-65%	M
75	Lytell	65%-90%	H
86	Murnen	5%-30%	L
87	Murnen	30%-65%	M
136	Squally	5%-30%	L
137	Squally	30%-65%	M
163	Zenkner	8%-30%	L
164	Zenkner	30%-65%	M
165	Zenkner	65%-90%	H



LOW HAZARD



MODERATE HAZARD



HIGH HAZARD



HIGH HAZARD, ROCK FALL AREA



GLS, LANDSLIDE DEPOSIT, HIGH HAZARD  
(Regardless of Slope or Soil Type)



Slide or Slip (Tips point upslope)



Marsh or Swamp



Wet Spot



Rock Outcrop

**MAP COPIES for the COLUMBIA RIVER**

**T8N, R4W**

**Sections 18 & 19**

**T8N, R5W**

**Sections 7, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30**

**T8N, R6W**

**Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25 & 26**

**T9N, R6W**

**Sections 7, 8 (2 maps), 17 (3 maps), 18, 20, 21, 27, 28, 33, 34 & 35**

**T9N, R7W**

**Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18**

**T9N, R8W**

**Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 & 22**

**T10N, R8W**

**Sections 31, 32 & 33**

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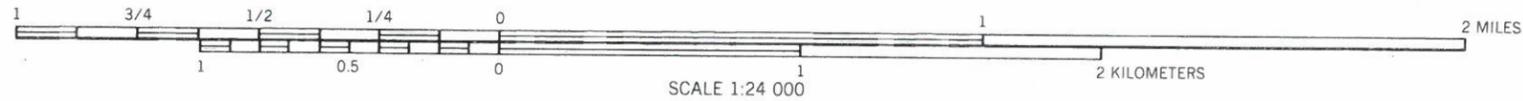
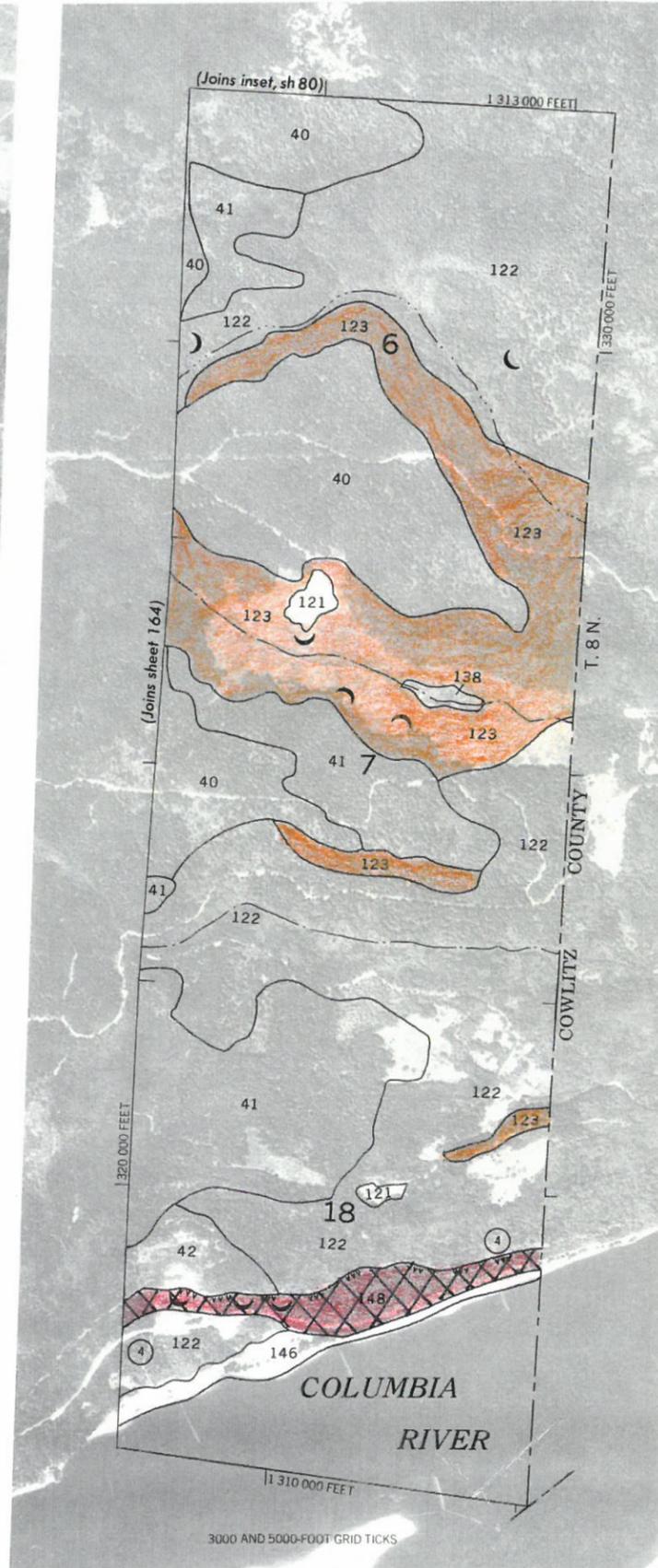
Rock Outcrop

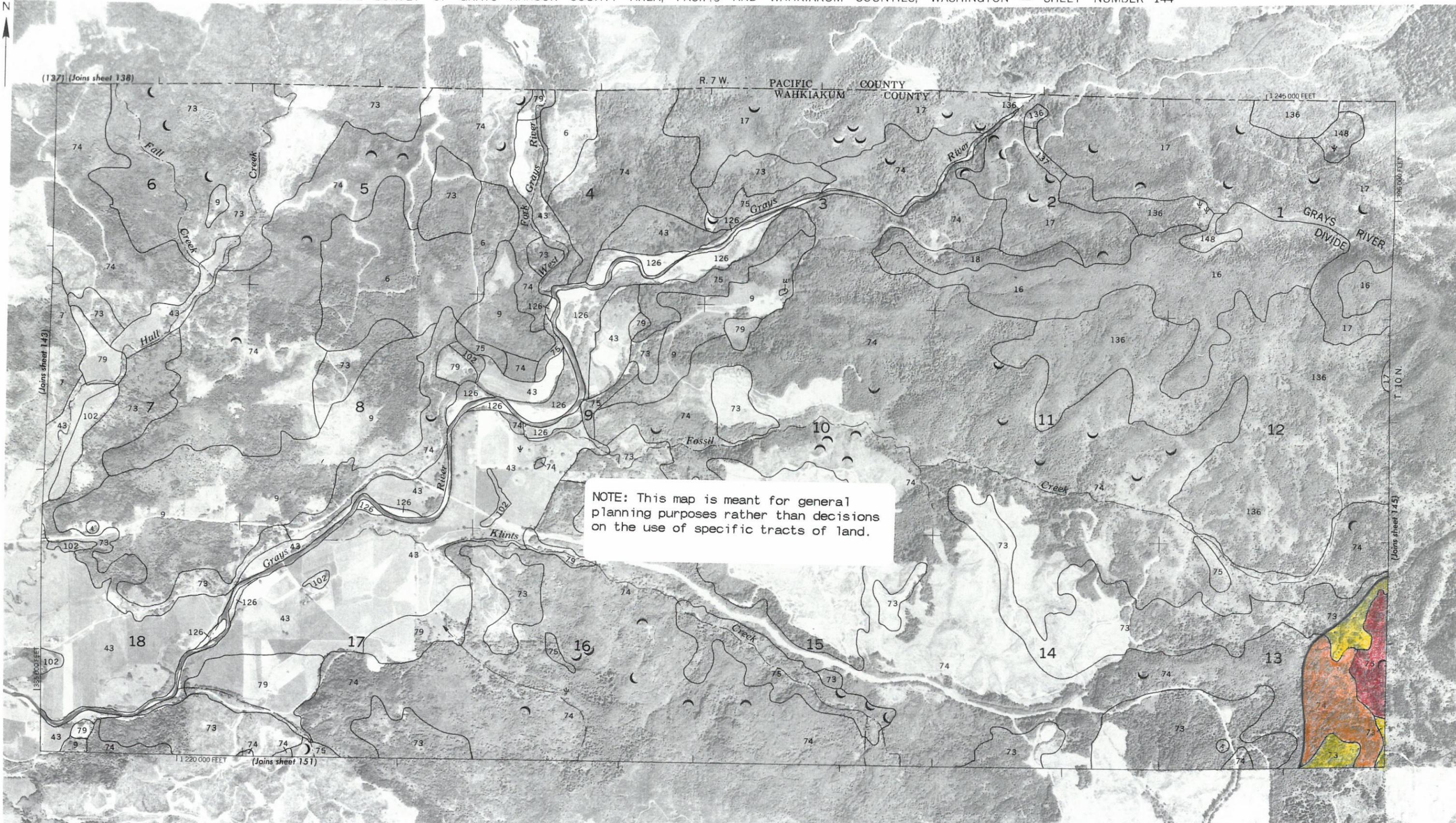
## SLIDE PRONE SOILS

<u>MAP SYMBOL</u>	<u>SOIL NAME</u>	<u>SLOPE %</u>	<u>HAZARD CLASS</u>
7	Astoria	30-65	M
16	Bunker	5-30	L
17	Bunker	30-65	M
18	Bunker	65-90	H
26	Cathlamet	30-65	M
37	Elochoman	8-30	L
38	Elochoman	30-65	M
56	Katula	5-30	L
58	Katula	65-90	H
63	Lates	30-65	M
64	Lates	65-90	H
73	Lytell	8-30	L
74	Lytell	30-65	M
75	Lytell	65-90	H
86	Murnen	5-30	L
87	Murnen	30-65	M
123	Raught	30-65	M
136	Squally	5-30	L
137	Squally	30-65	M
148	Umbric Dystrochrepts	-----	H (bluffs-rock falls)
163	Zenker	8-30	L
164	Zenker	30-65	M
165	Zenker	65-90	H

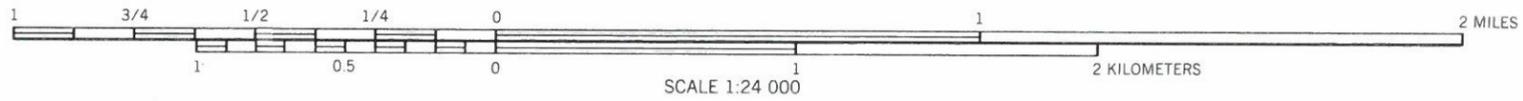


NOTE: This map is meant for general planning purposes rather than decisions on the use of specific tracts of land.

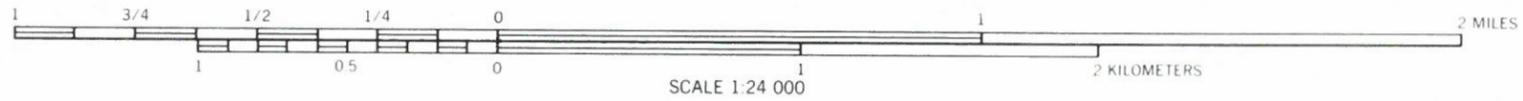




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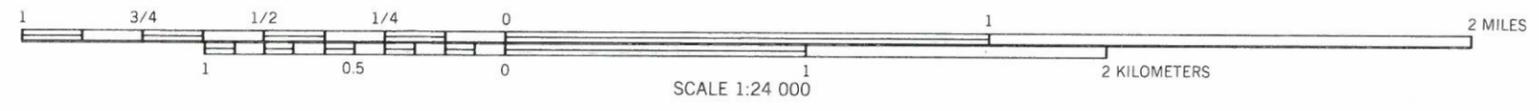
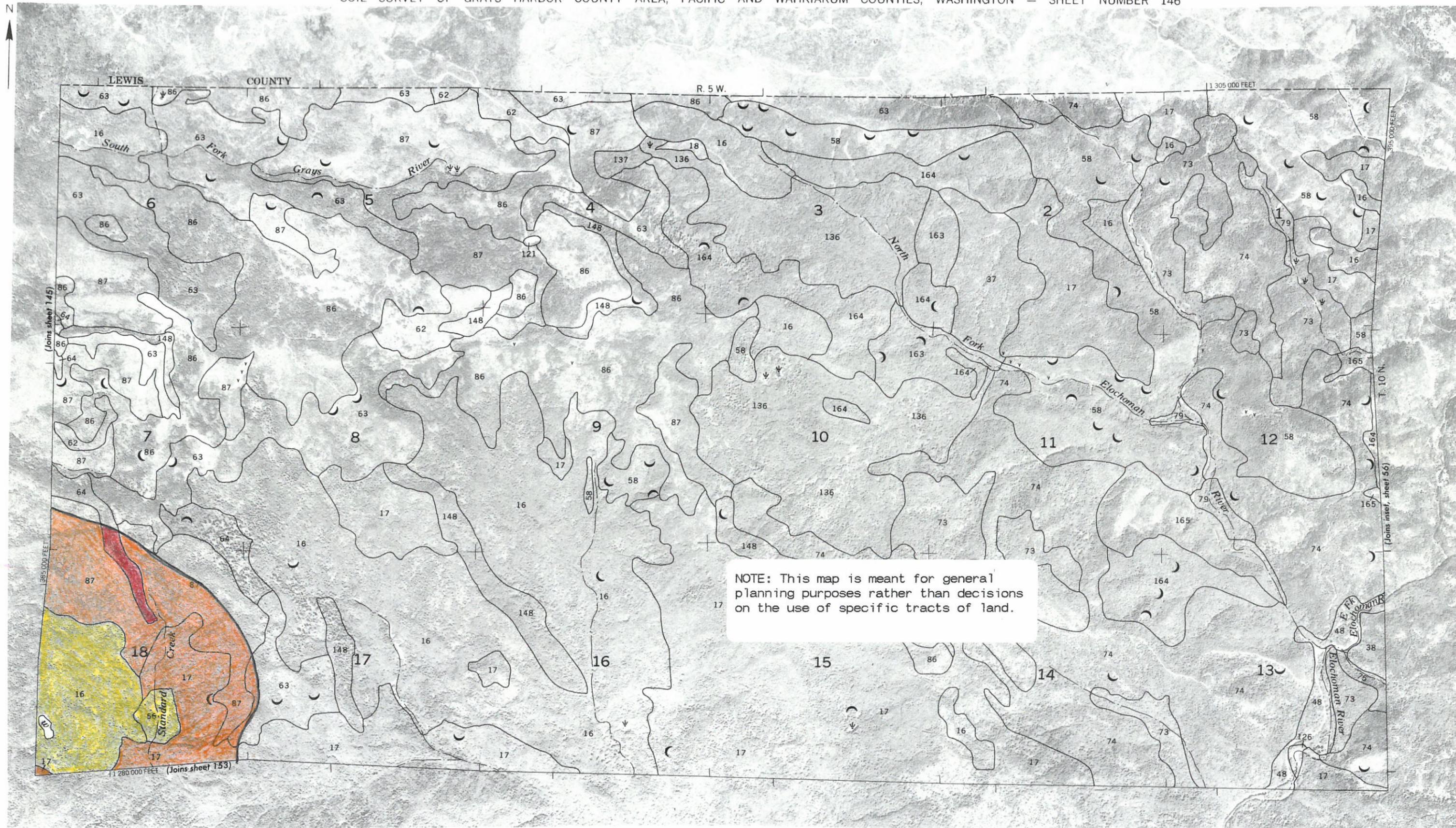


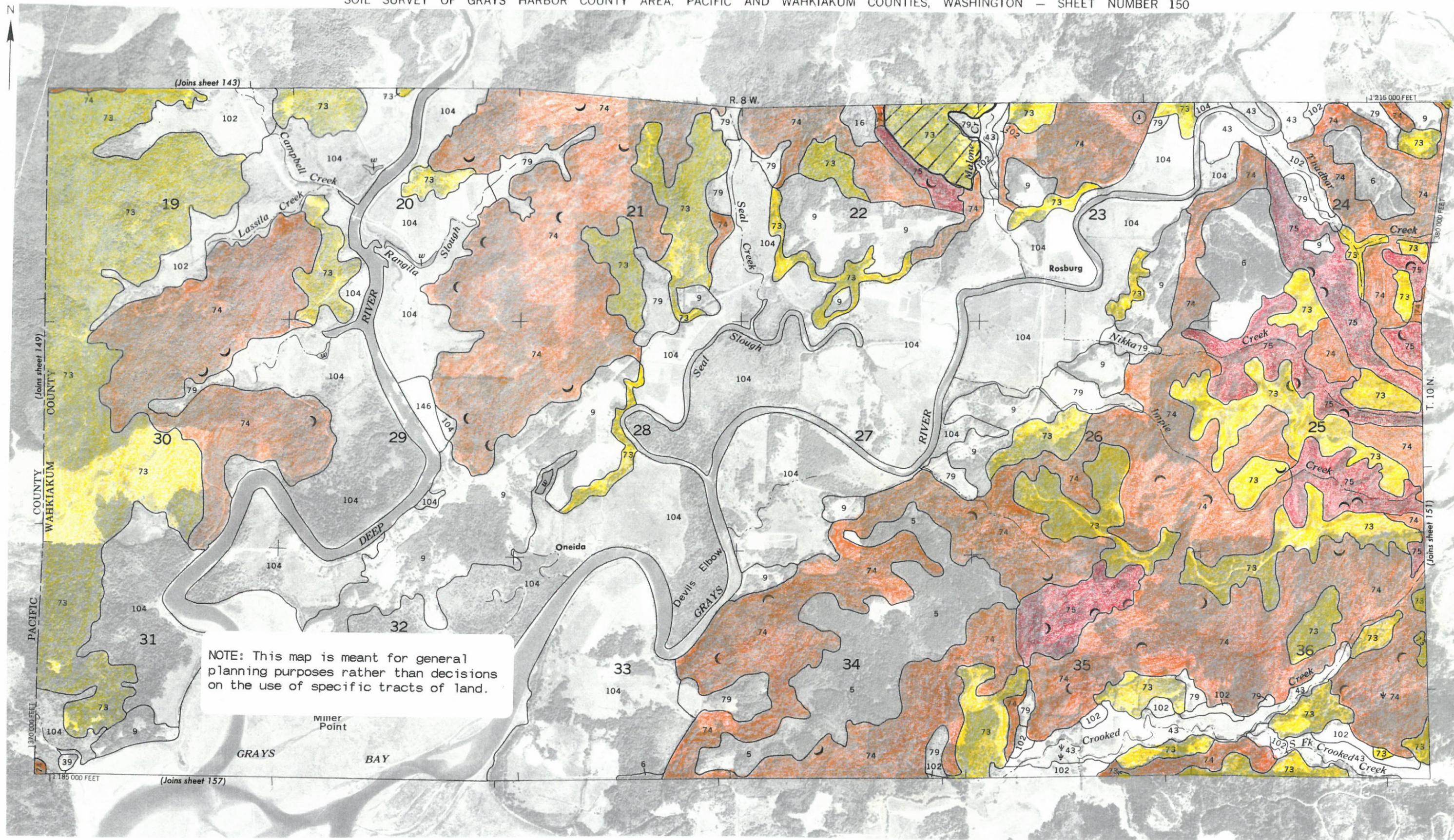
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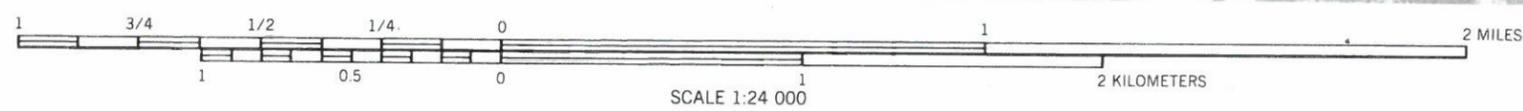
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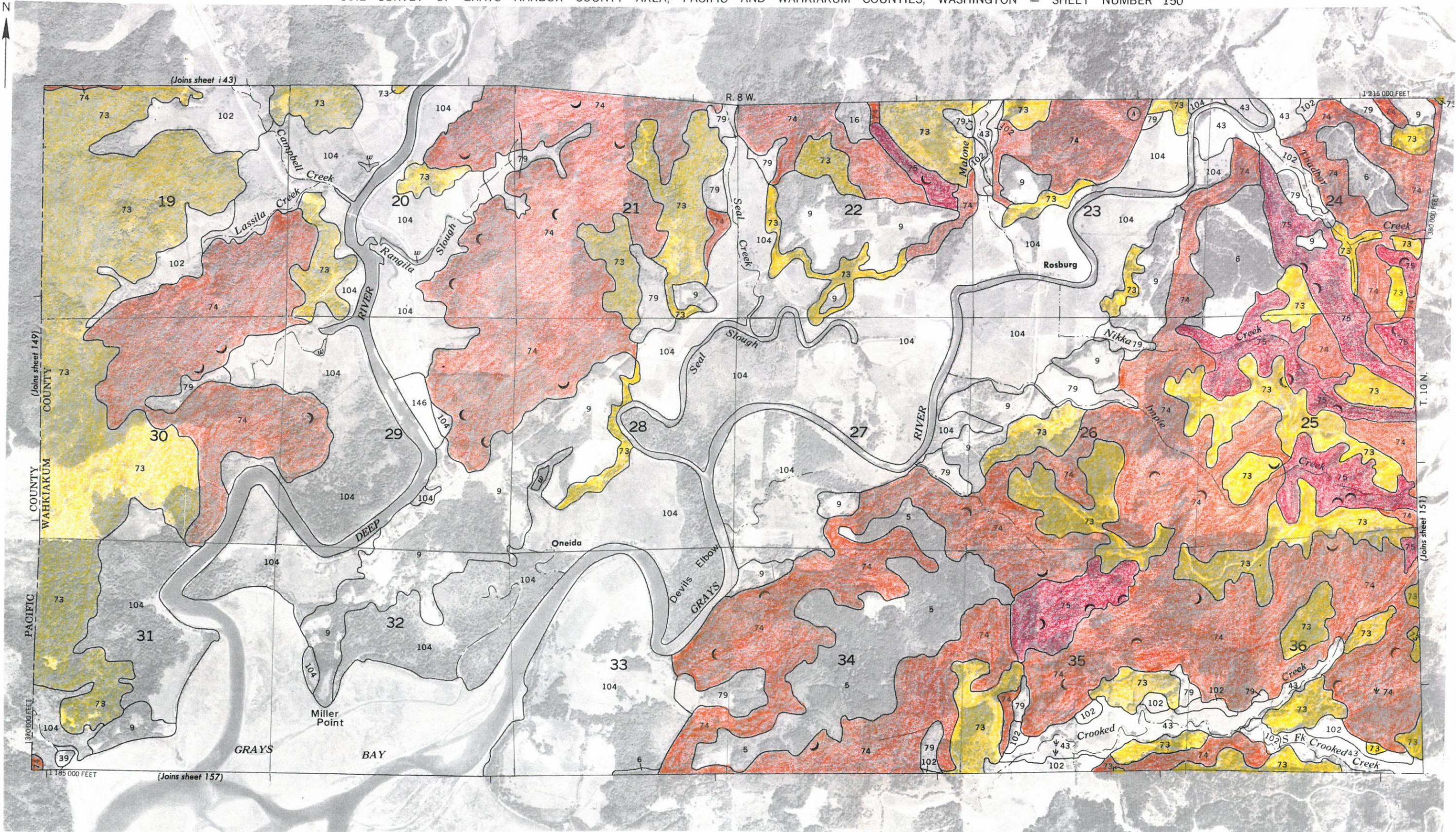
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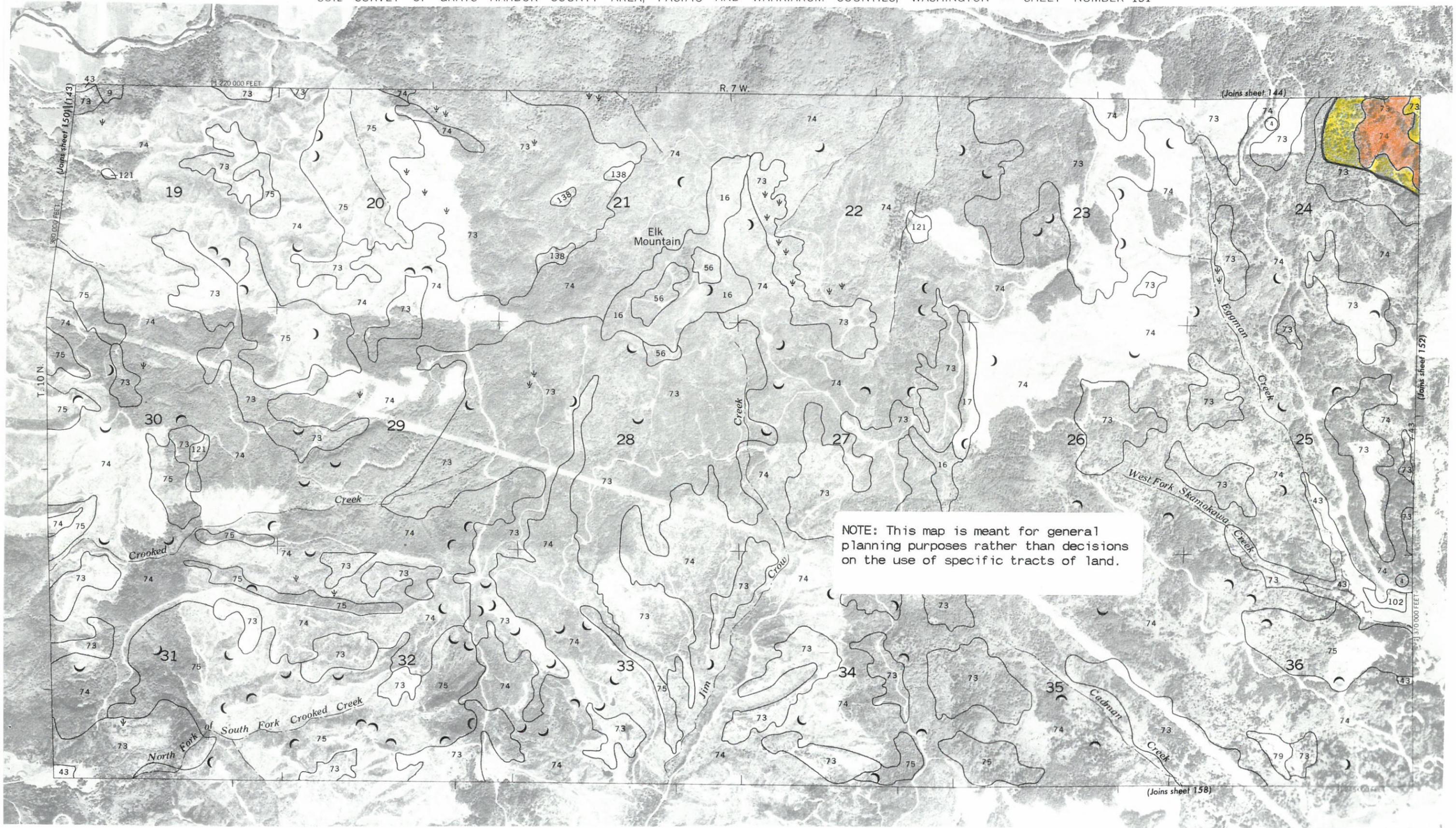


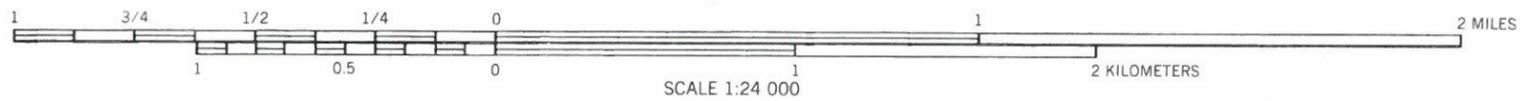
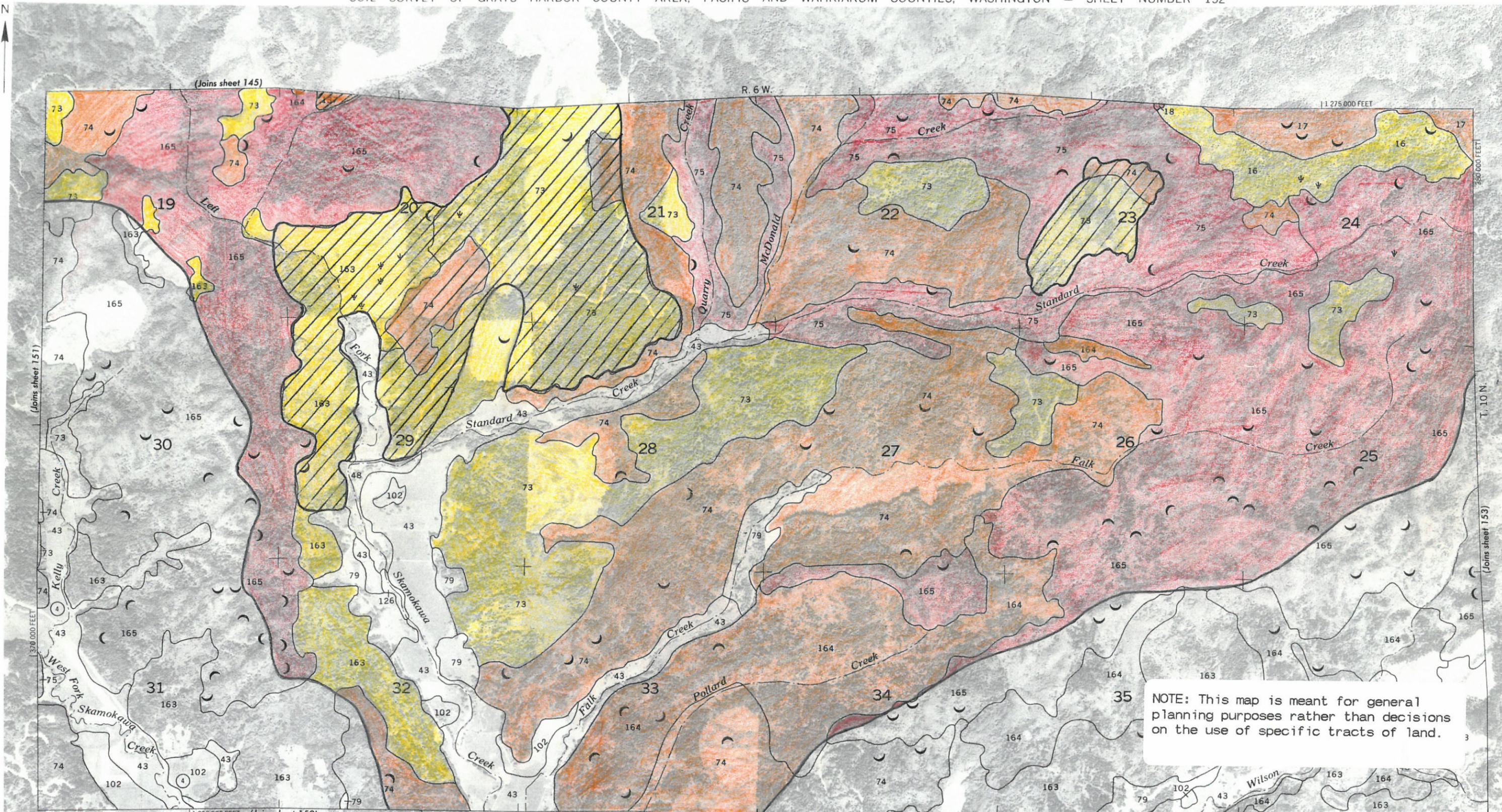


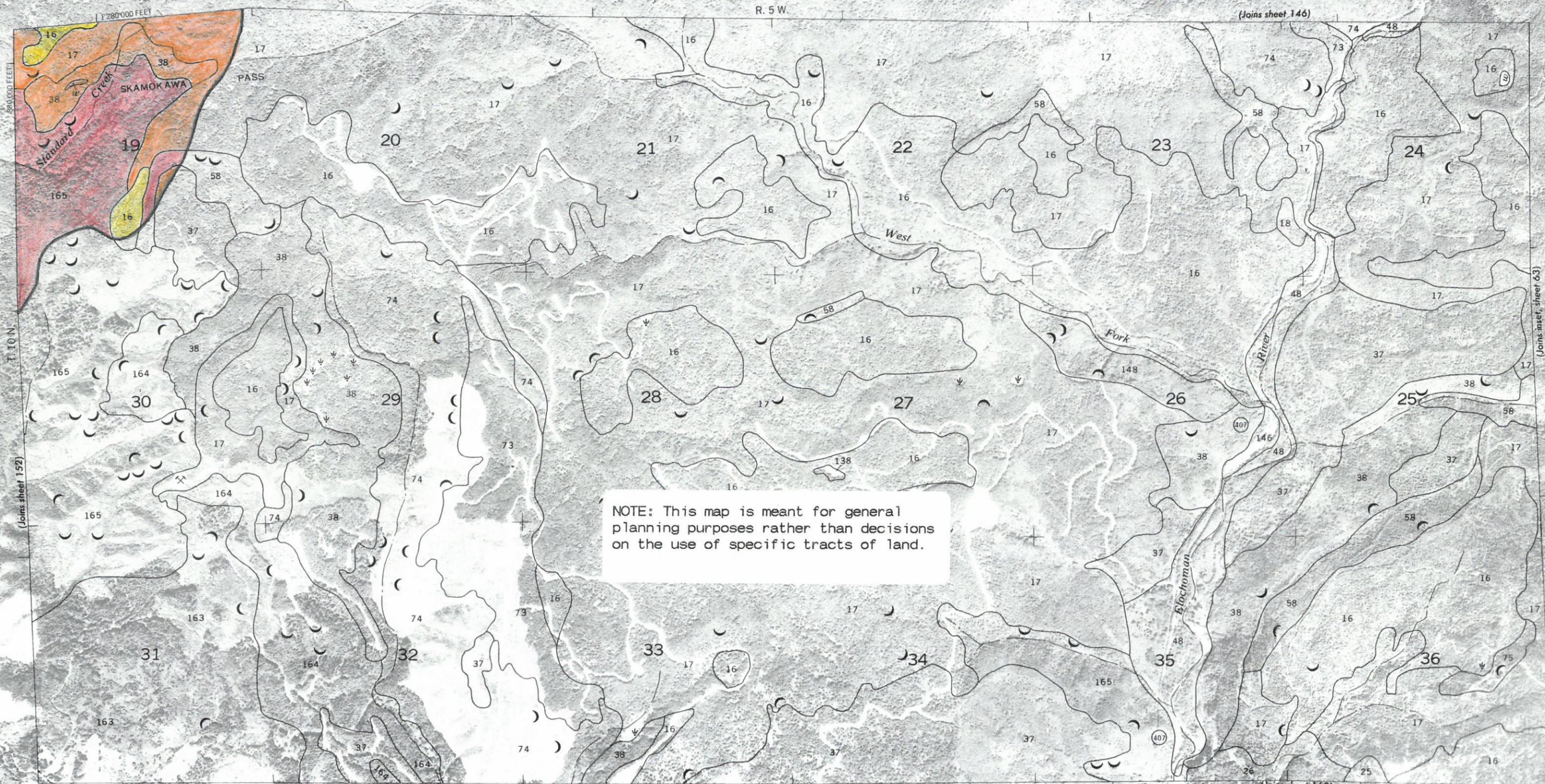
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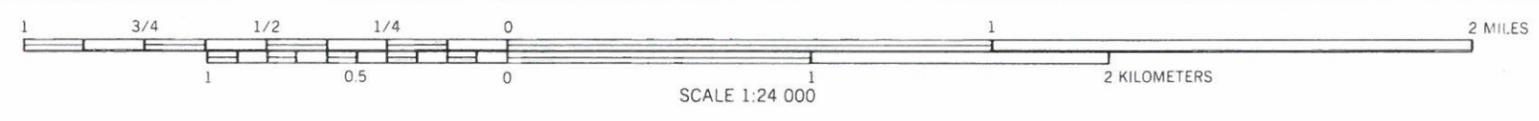


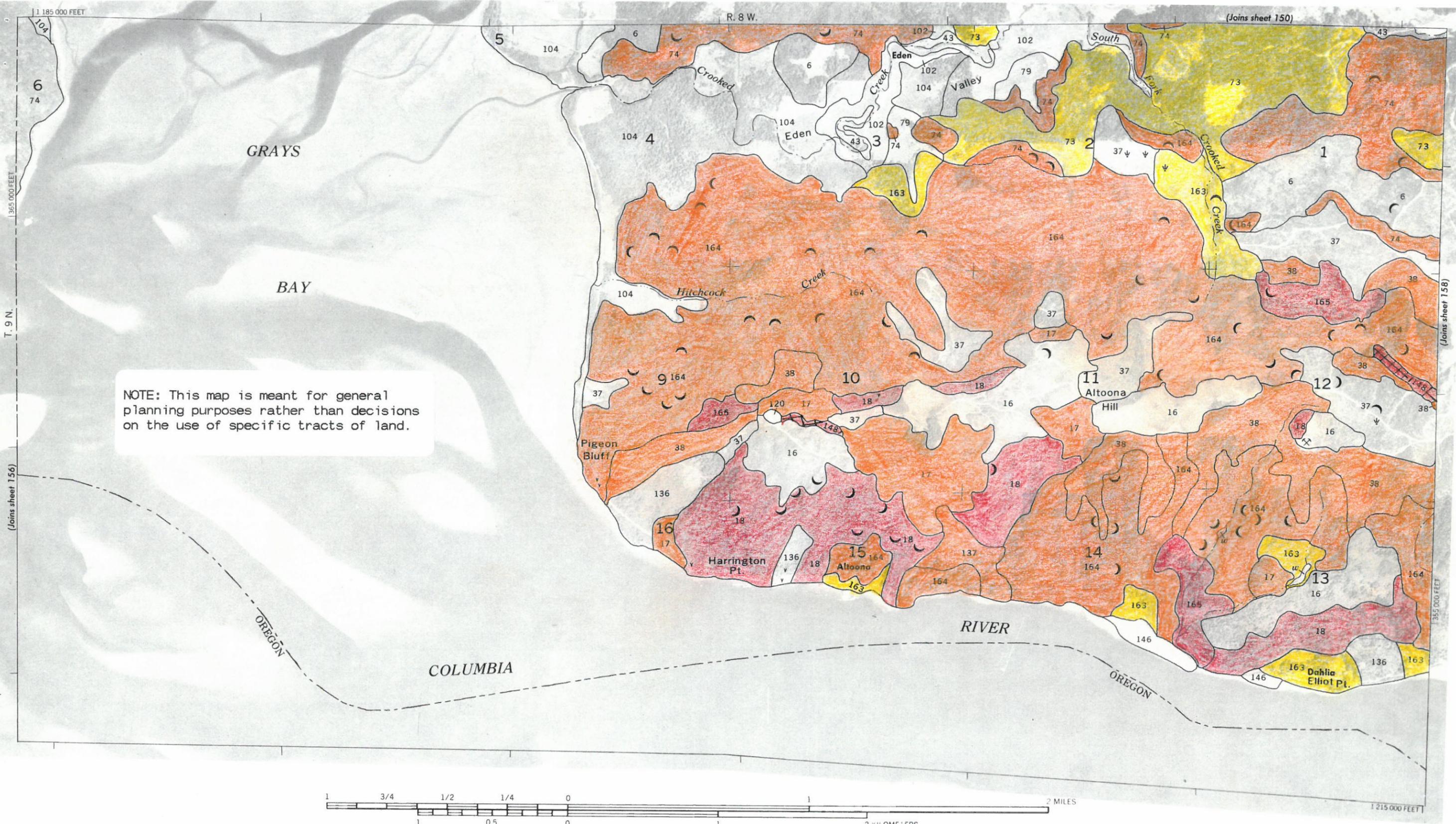




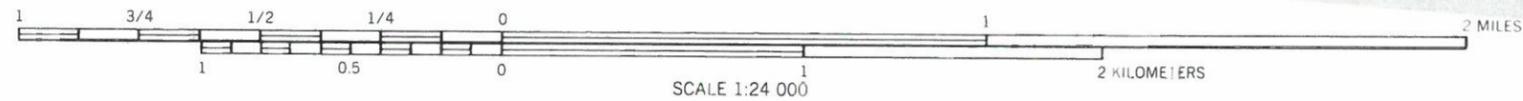


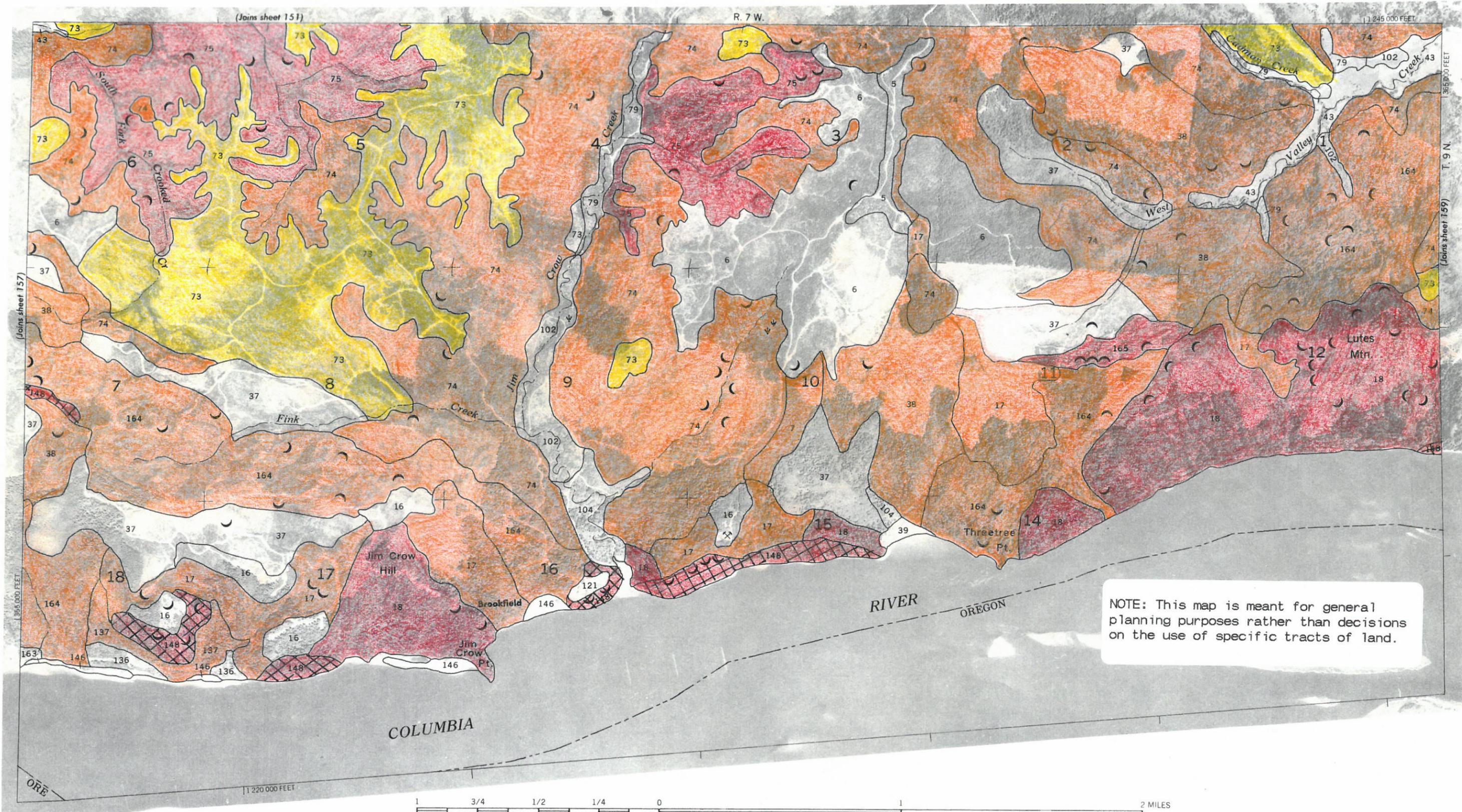
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(Joins sheet 151)

R. 7 W.

1 245 000 FEET

365 000 FEET

T. 9 N.

(Joins sheet 157)

(Joins sheet 159)

365 000 FEET

1 220 000 FEET

ORE

WASH

COLUMBIA RIVER

Lutes Mtn.

Jim Crow Hill

Brookfield

Jim Crow Pt.

Three Tree Pt.

West Valley

Crown Creek

Fink Creek

South Fork Crooked Creek

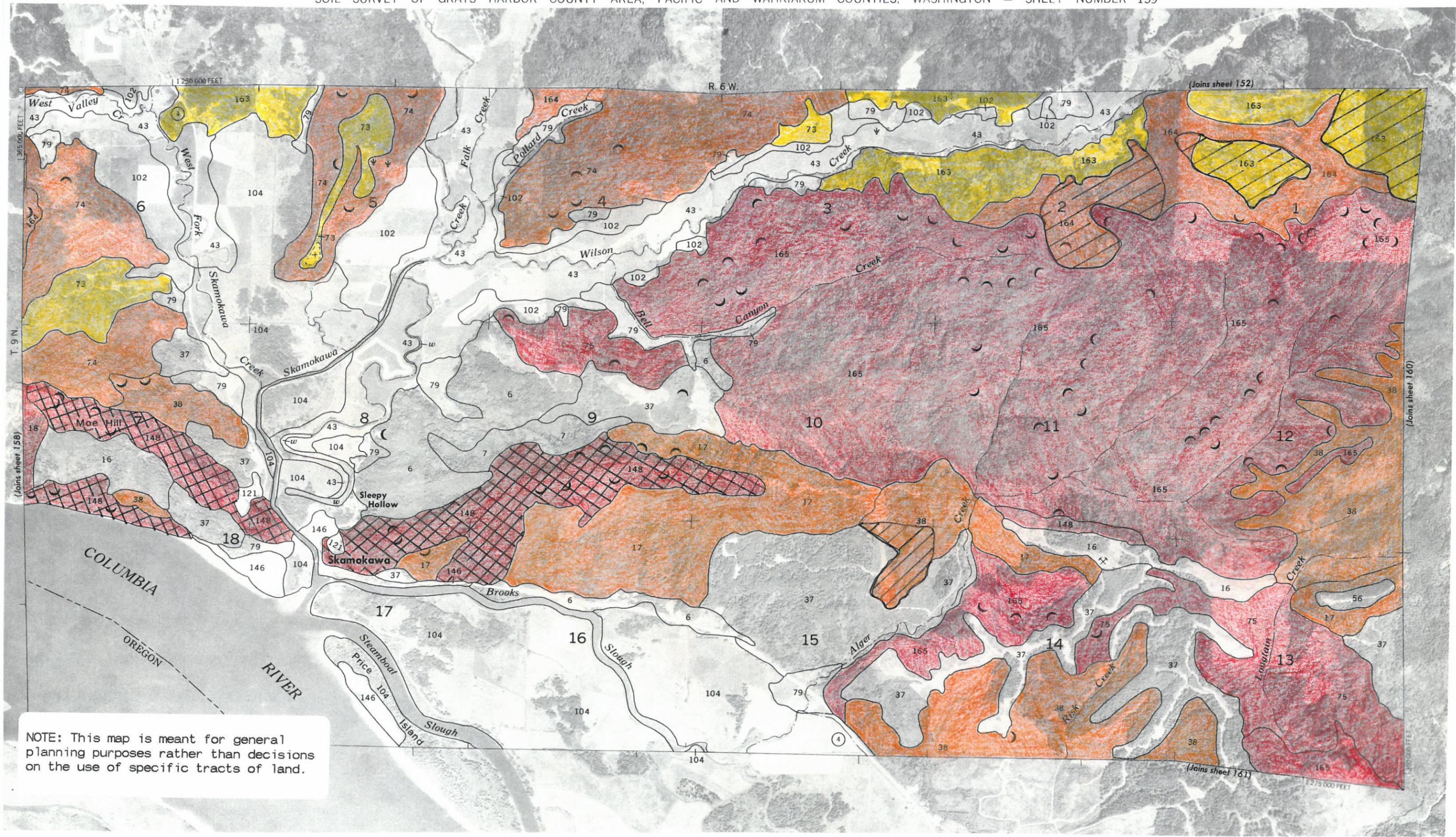
Crown Creek

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1 0.5 0 2 KILOMETERS

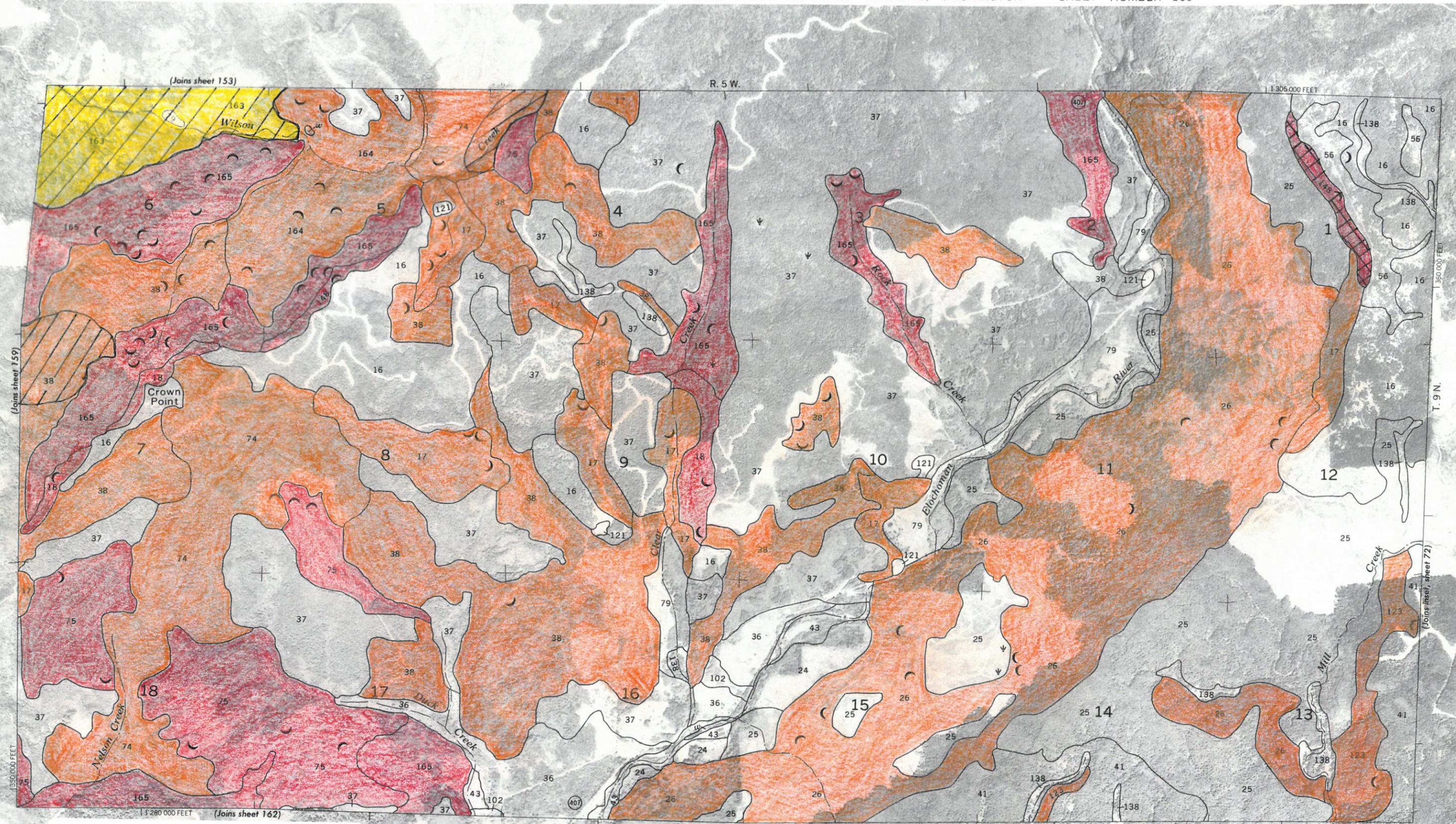
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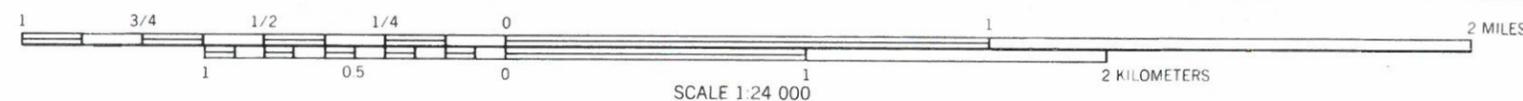


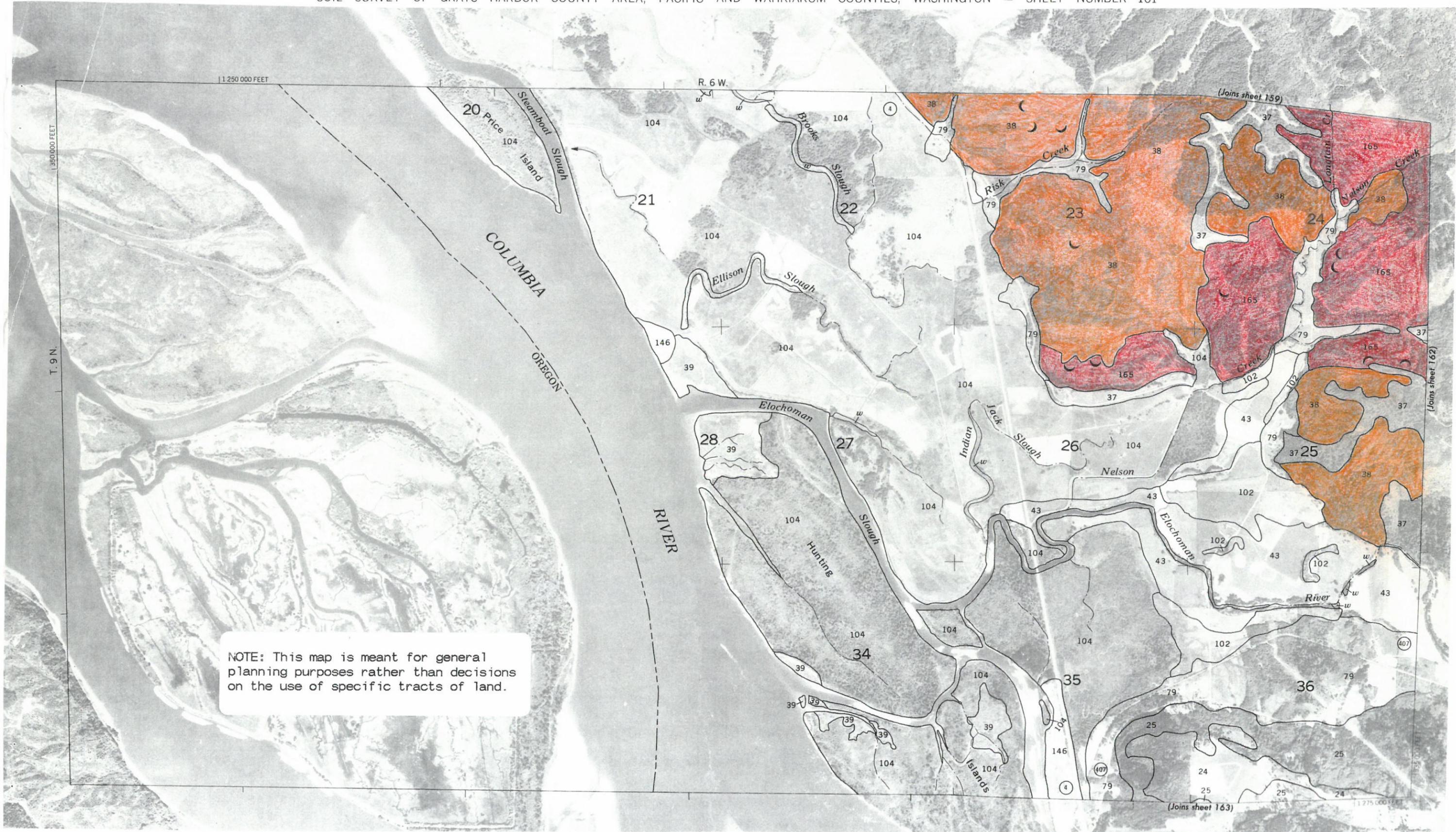
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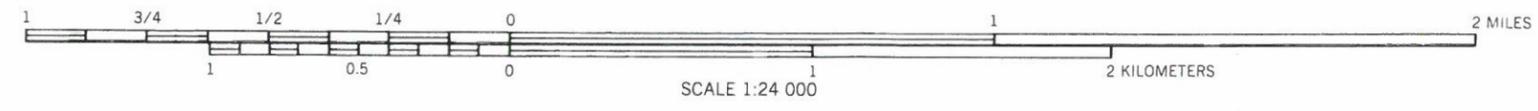


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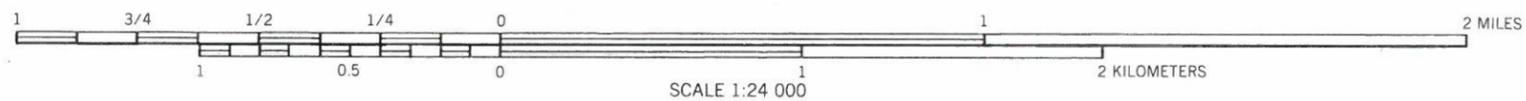


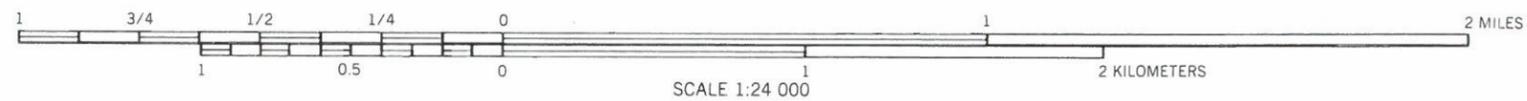
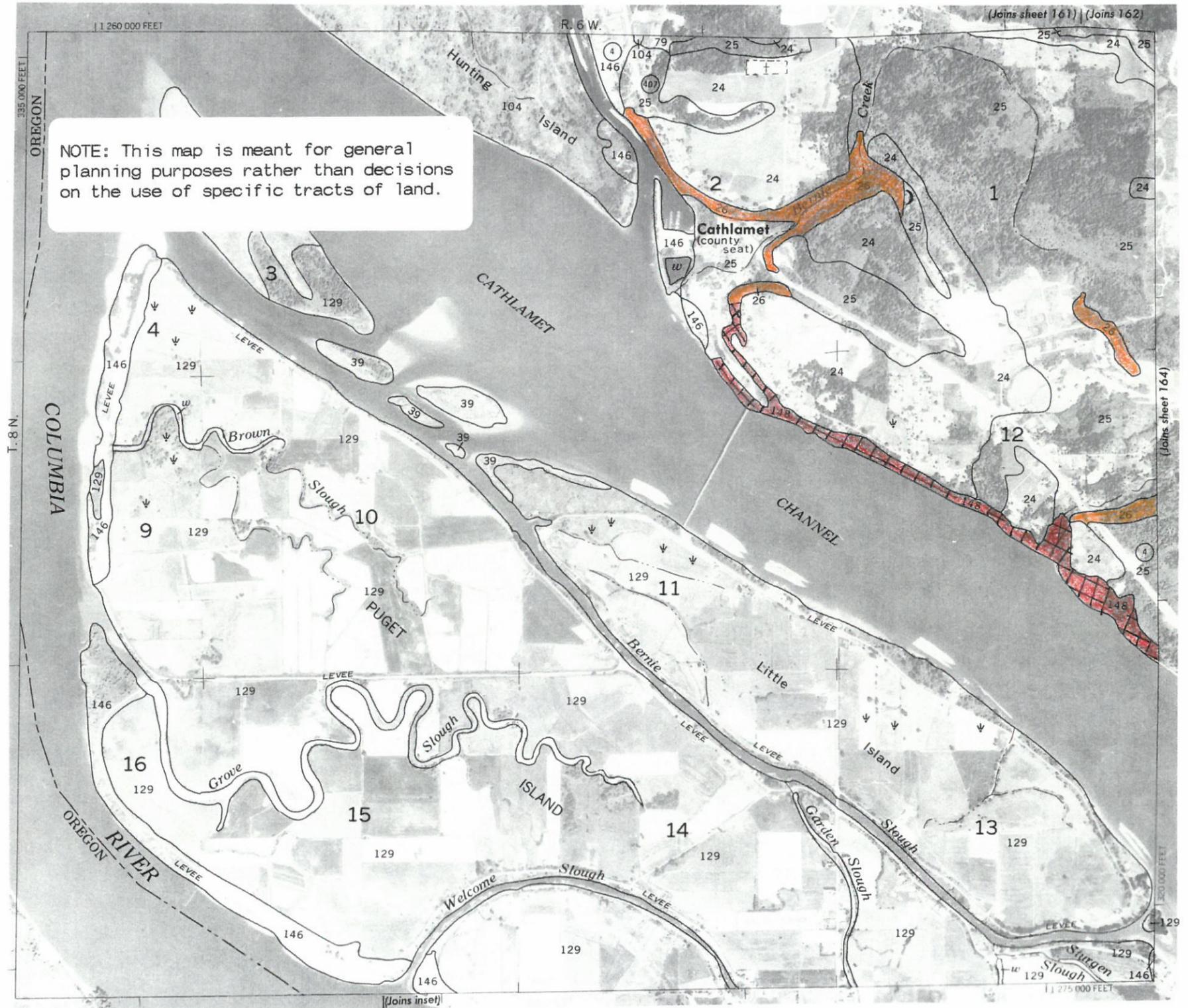
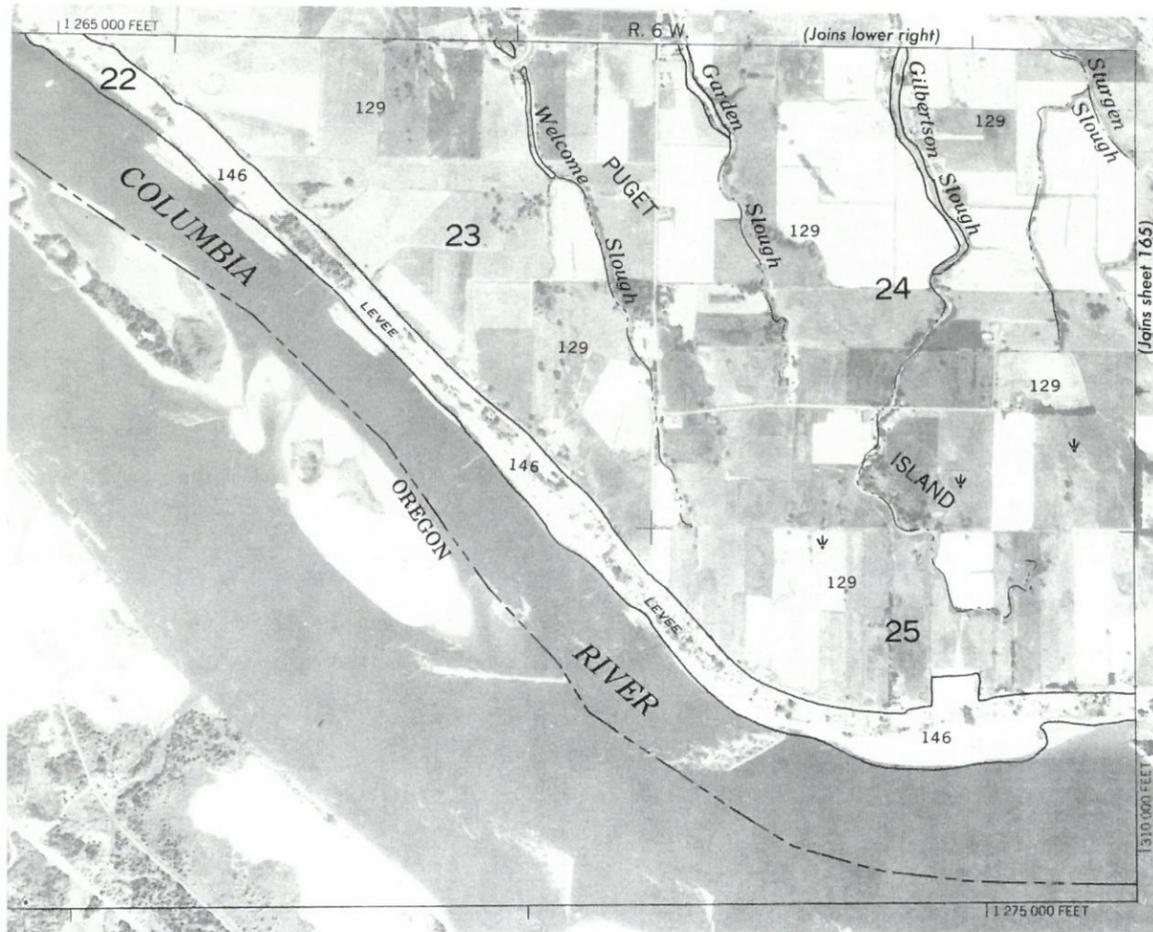
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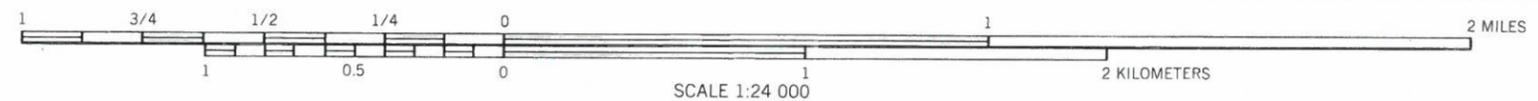
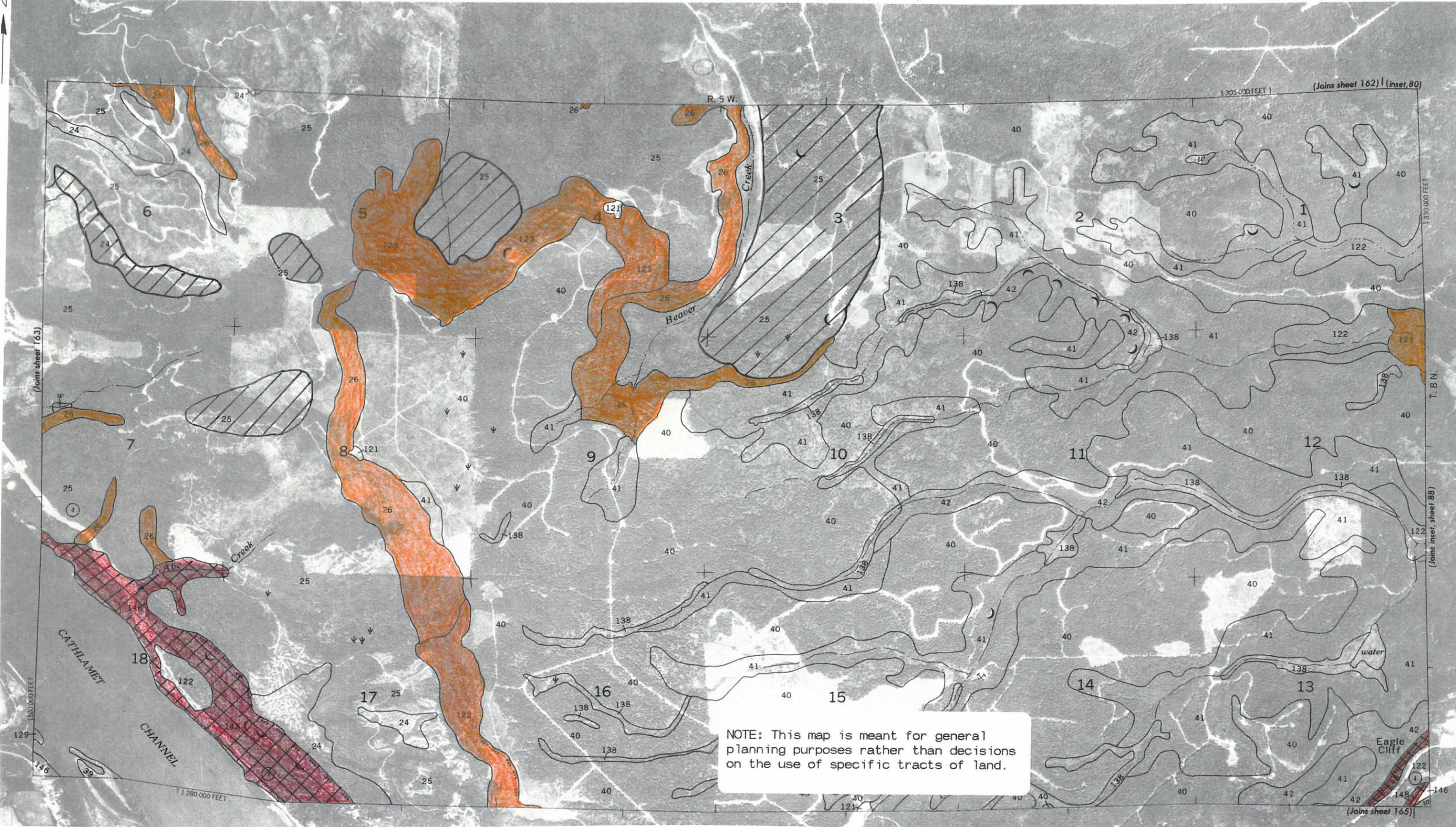




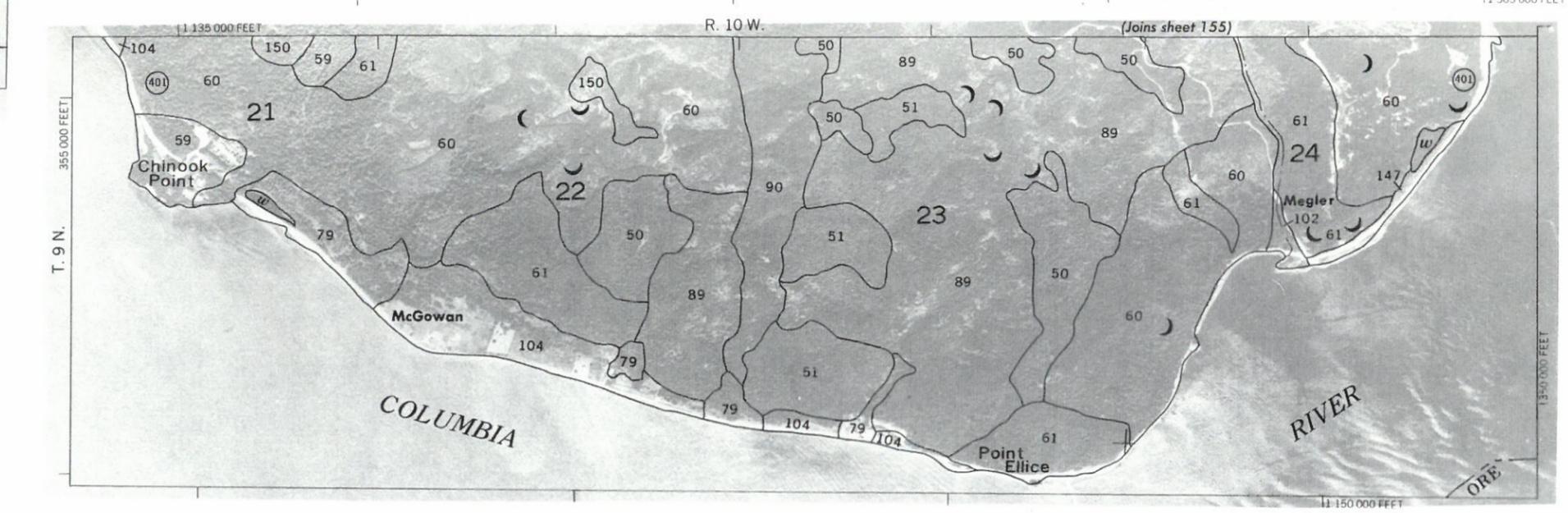
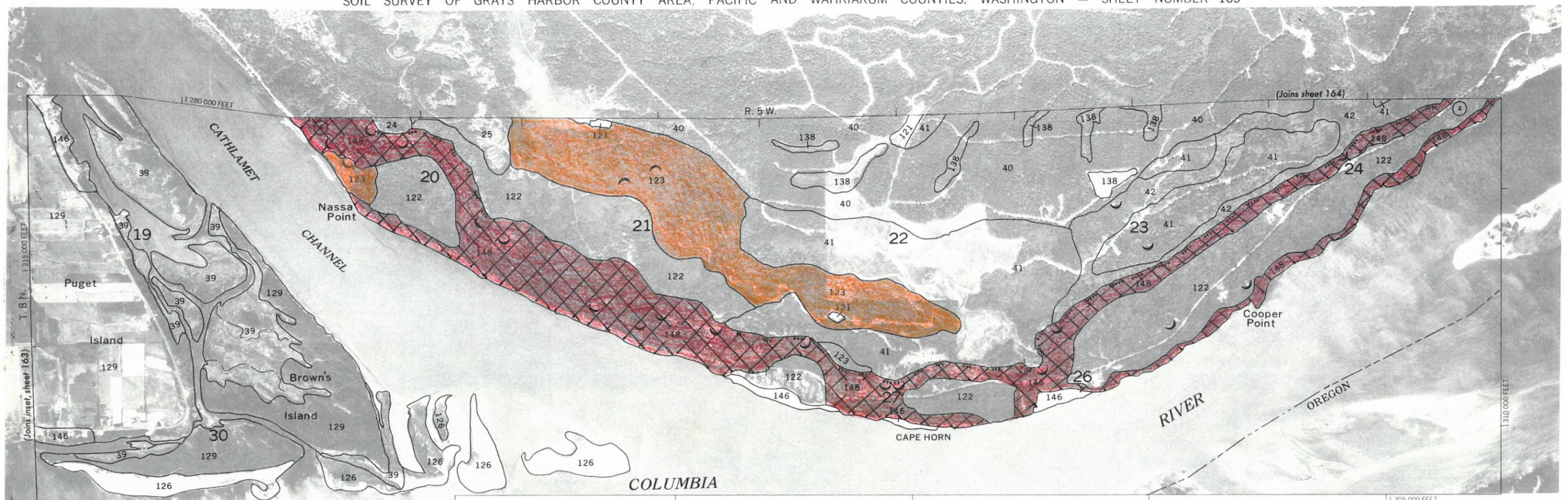
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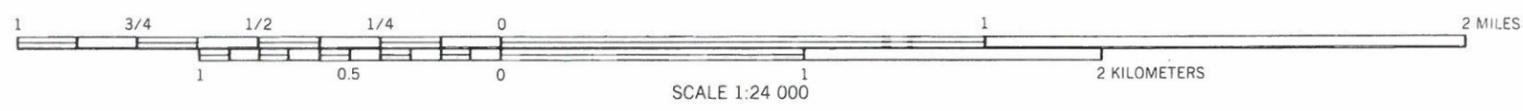




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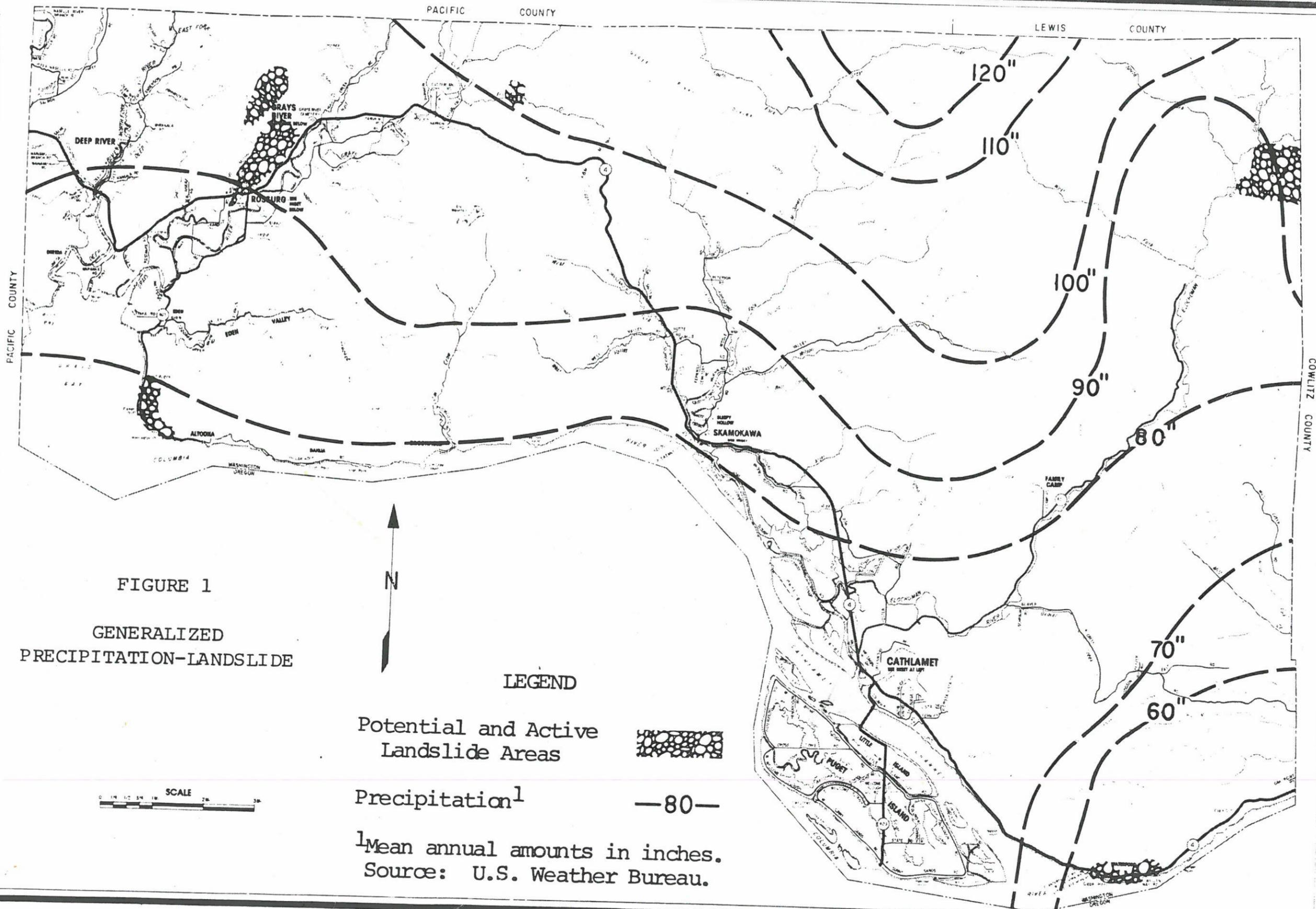


FIGURE 1  
GENERALIZED  
PRECIPITATION-LANDSLIDE



LEGEND

Potential and Active  
Landslide Areas 

Precipitation<sup>1</sup> —80—



<sup>1</sup>Mean annual amounts in inches.  
Source: U.S. Weather Bureau.