

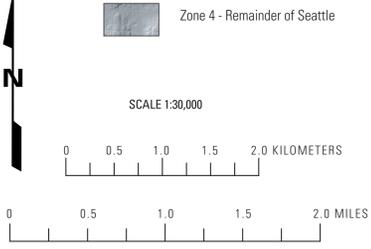
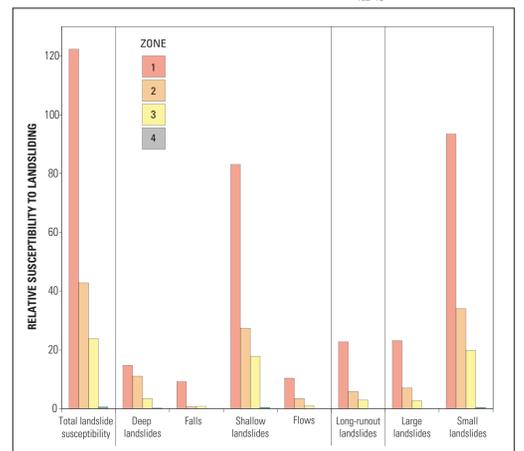
Base map is a shaded relief calculated from a LIDAR-derived, 2-m digital elevation model. Virtual sun is 45° above the horizon and at an azimuth of 315°.

Explanation

- Zone 1 - Headscarps
- Zone 2 - Landslides
- Zone 3 - Denuded slopes
- Zone 4 - Remainder of Seattle

RELATIVE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LANDSLIDING								
Zone	Total landslide susceptibility	Susceptibility to landslides by landslide type					Susceptibility to landslide sizes	
		Deep landslides	Falls	Shallow landslides	Flows	Susceptibility to long-runout landslides	Large landslides	Small landslides
1	122.2	14.8	9.2	83.1	10.4	22.8	23.2	93.5
2	42.8	11.0	0.6	27.4	3.4	5.8	7.0	34.1
3	23.7	3.5	0.8	17.8	0.9	2.9	2.7	19.8
4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

- Susceptibility values are to be used to evaluate the relative likelihoods of landslides with different characteristics occurring within a given zone, or to evaluate the relative likelihoods of landslides with the same characteristics occurring in different zones. Examples of these uses include:
 1. Shallow and deep landslides in Zone 1 have susceptibility values of 83.1 and 14.8, respectively; therefore, shallow landslides are 83.1/14.8, or 5.6 times more likely than deep landslides in Zone 1.
 2. The total landslide susceptibilities of Zones 1 and 4 are 122.2 and 0.5, respectively; therefore, landslides are 122.2/0.5, or 244.4 times more likely in Zone 1 than in Zone 4.
- Meaningful comparisons of susceptibility values among the attribute fields of landslide type, runout characteristics, and size cannot be made. This is because each landslide has a value for each of these attributes; that is, each landslide is of a given type and size, and may or may not involve long runout.
- See accompanying text for additional information regarding use of this map.



MAP SHOWING LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY ESTIMATED FROM LIDAR MAPPING AND HISTORICAL LANDSLIDE RECORDS, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

By
William H. Schulz¹
2005