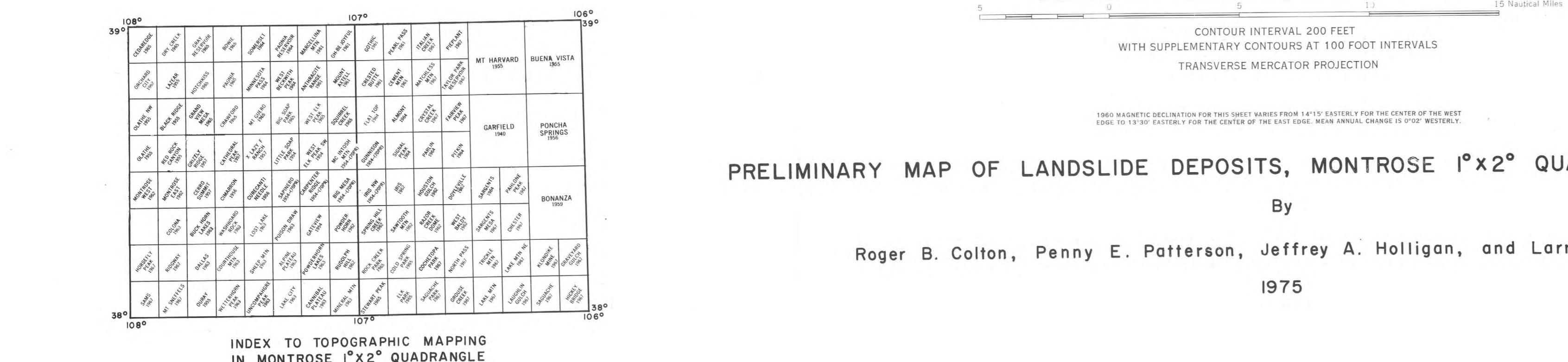


Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1956-62

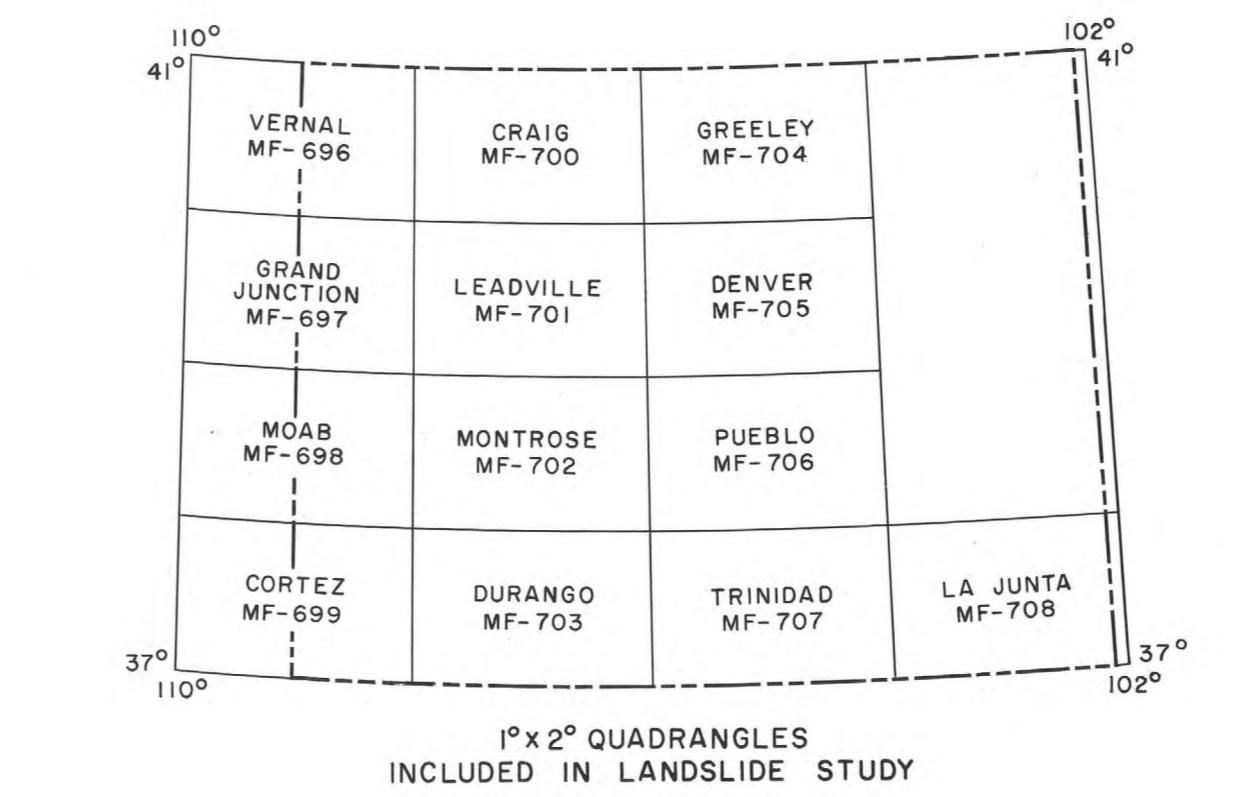


PRELIMINARY MAP OF LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS, MONTROSE 1°×2° QUADRANGLE, COLORADO

By

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INCLUDED IN LANDSLIDE STUDY

EXPLANATION

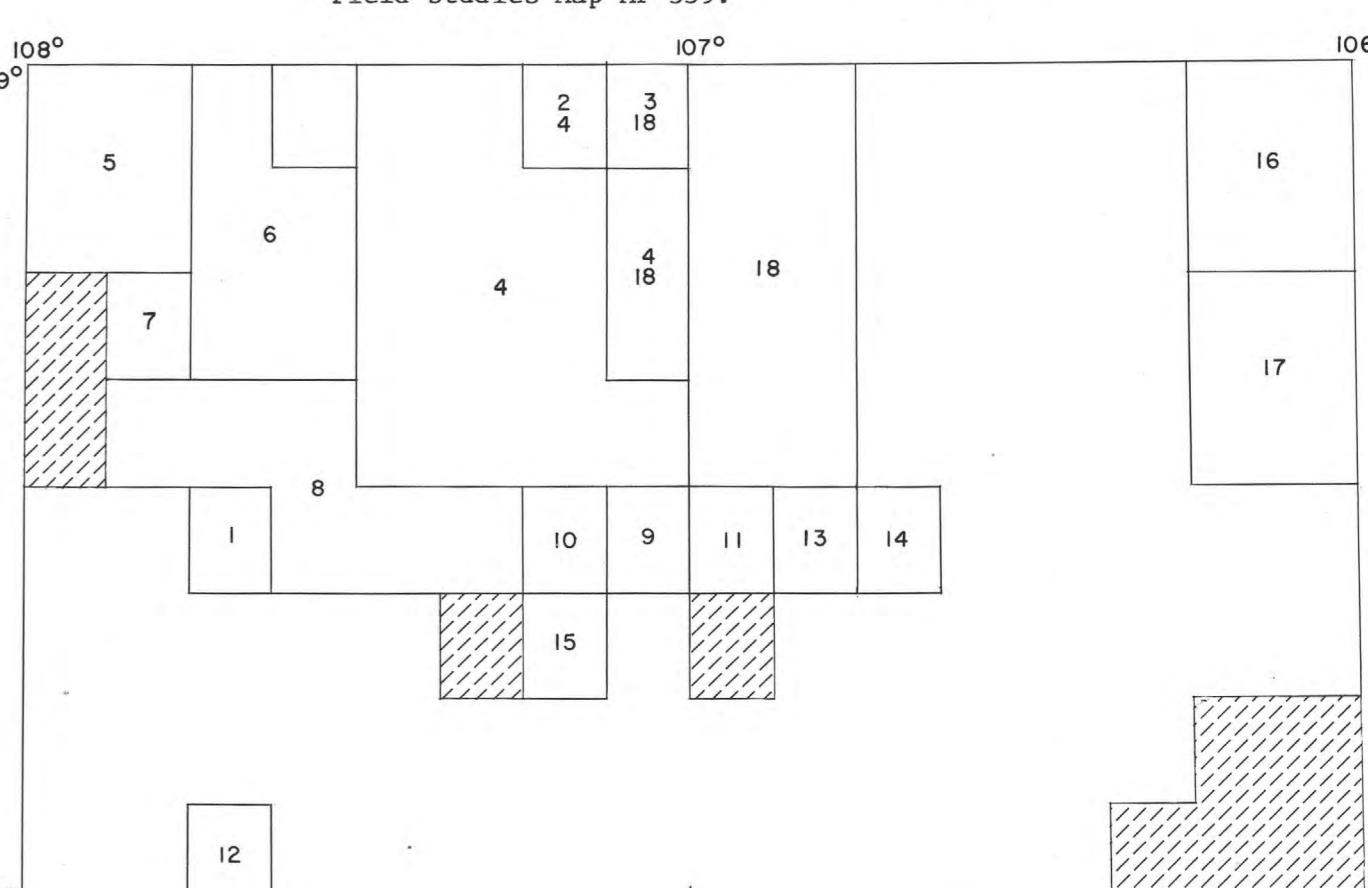
inferred to be underlain by landslide
its resulting from landsliding, ava-
ing, block gliding, debris sliding or
ng, earthflows, mudflows, rockslidng,
alls, rotational slides, slab or flake
ng, slumping, talus accumulation, and
lational sliding. Rock glacier deposits,
vium, and solifluction deposits are
ded in some areas. Some till is mapped
landslide deposits because distinguishing
two deposits from one another is diffi-

FACTORS AFFECTING MAP ACCURACY*

Landslide deposits that formed since the aerial photographs were taken are not shown. Landslides are more difficult to recognize in heavily forested areas and consequently such areas are less accurately mapped than nonforested areas. Map accuracy varies according to the quality of aerial photographs used. Haze, cloud cover, poor sun angle, and shadows make photointerpretation difficult. Mapping of landslides by photointerpretation presents many problems such as: distinction between terrace-shaped slump-type landslide deposits and alluvial terrace deposits where both are adjacent to stream courses; recognition of landslide deposit boundaries (the upslope boundary is commonly defined by an easily recognized scarp but the toe or downslope boundary is seldom well defined and thus is difficult to locate exactly); recognition of stable masses of bedrock surrounded by landslide deposits, especially where only a small knob projects through; and separation of landslide deposits from glacial deposits.

ied from Nilsen, T. H., 1972, Preliminary interpretation map of landslide and other talus deposits of the Mount Hamilton quadrangle and parts of the Mount Boardman and San Joaquin quadrangles, Alameda and Santa Clara counties, California: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Studies Map MF-339.

This map should not be used to determine the probability of future landsliding, as geologic and climatic changes during the past few hundred thousand years have altered slope stability and cause this map does not provide information regarding composition and type of movement of individual landslide deposits. Therefore, the map is not a substitute for careful detailed geologic site investigations by engineering geologists and soils engineers. Areas susceptible to landslide and related activity should be carefully studied before any development begins. This map has been prepared to provide regional context for interpreting detailed site investigations and should be used in conjunction with topographic, slope, surficial, rock, and soils maps, aerial photographs, other available information. The limitations of this map should be obvious inasmuch as one inch (2.54 cm) on the map equals approximately 3.9 miles (6.4 km) on the ground.



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1 and oblique aerial photographs covering the quadrangle at various scales (1:60,000 or larger) and in various years were interpreted by Colton in 1975. Most aerial photographs are small-scale (1:60,000) Army Map Service 137AV, 1954-55 (available from U.S.

Total area.