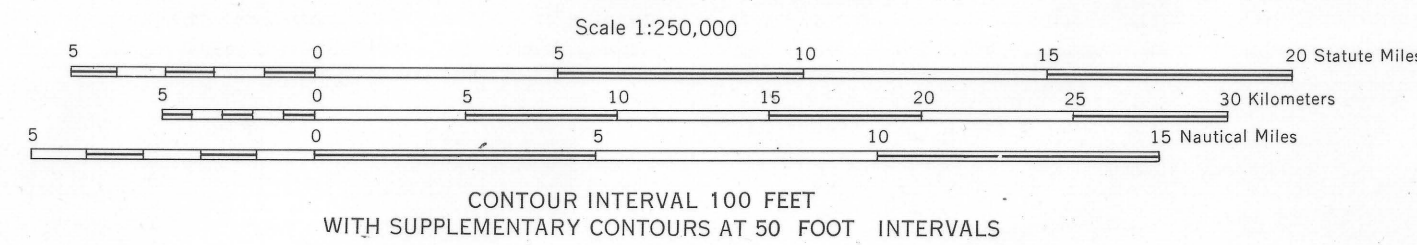


Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1955-64

Data as of June 1975

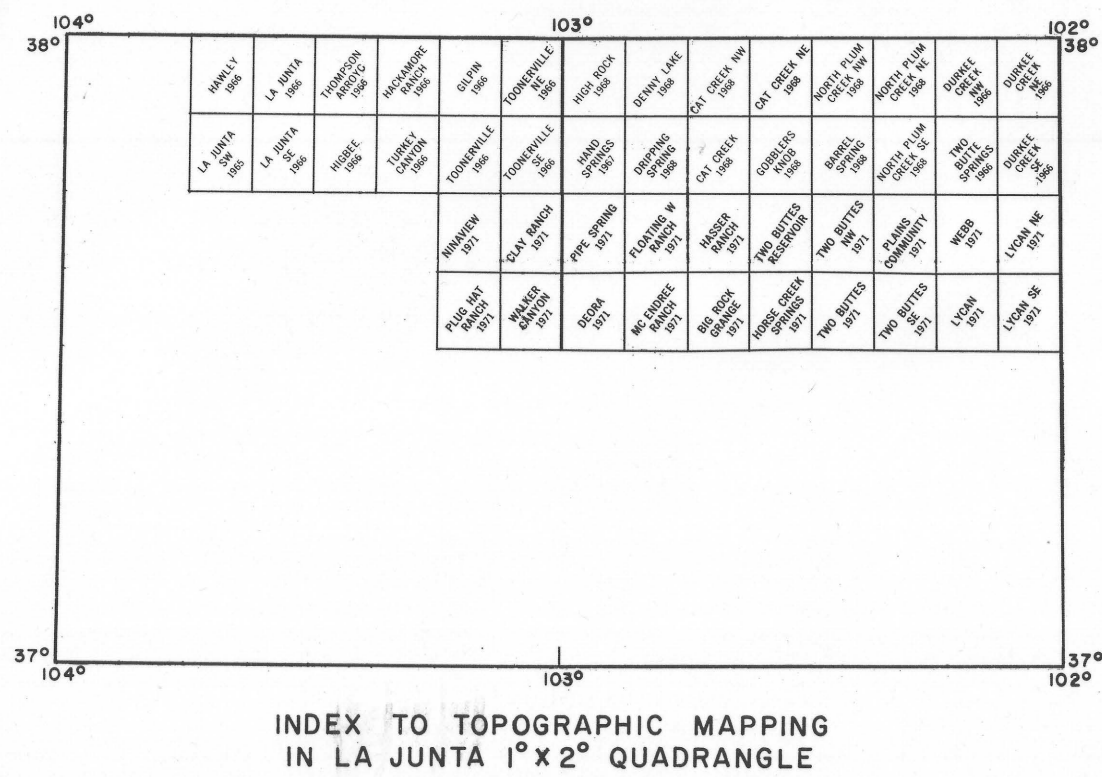


PRELIMINARY MAP OF LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS, LA JUNTA 1°x2° QUADRANGLE
COLORADO AND KANSAS

By

Roger B. Colton, Larry W. Anderson, and Jeffrey A. Holligan

1975



INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
IN LA JUNTA 1°x2° QUADRANGLE

EXPLANATION



Areas inferred to be underlain by landslide deposits resulting from landsliding, avalanching, block gliding, debris sliding or flowing, earthflows, mudflows, rocksliding, rockfalls, rotational slides, slab or flake sliding, slumping, talus accumulation and translational sliding. Movement within the deposits varies from none to rapid; rates of movement may also be variable in any given landslide within the same year. Ages of deposits range from early Pleistocene to Holocene.

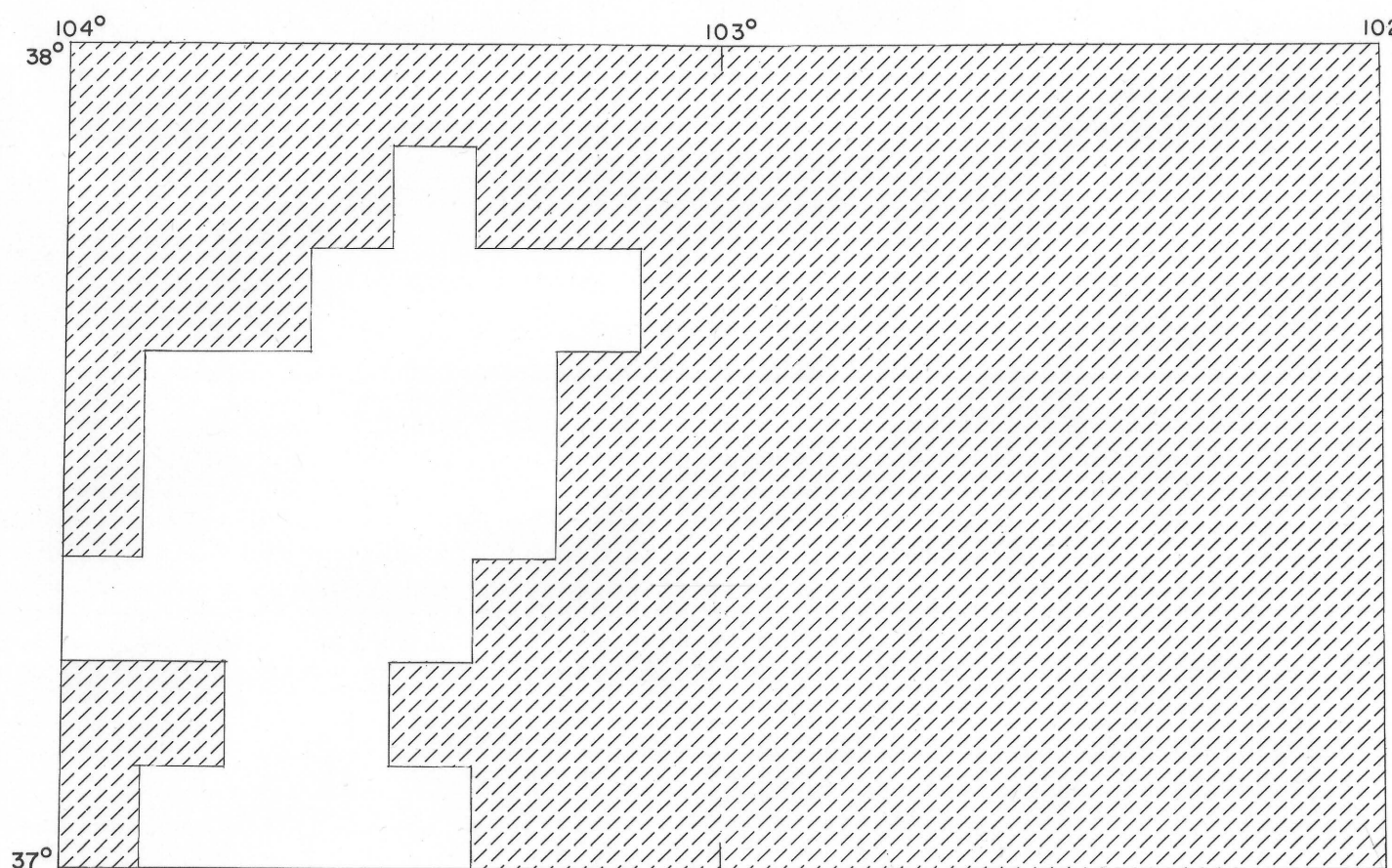
FACTORS AFFECTING MAP ACCURACY*

Landslide deposits that formed since the aerial photographs were taken are not shown. 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 photo-interpretation 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 down-slope boundary is seldom well-defined and thus is difficult to locate exactly); and recognition of stable masses of bedrock surrounded by landslide deposits, especially where only a small knob projects through.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAP USERS*

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 because 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 large-scale 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 a regional context for interpreting detailed site investigations and should be used in conjunction with topographic, slope, surficial, bedrock and soils maps, aerial photographs, and 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.

*Modified from Nilsen, T. H., 1972, Preliminary photo-interpretation map of landslide and other surficial deposits of the Mount Hamilton quadrangle and parts of the Mount Boardman and San Jose quadrangles, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, California: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Field Studies Map MF-339.

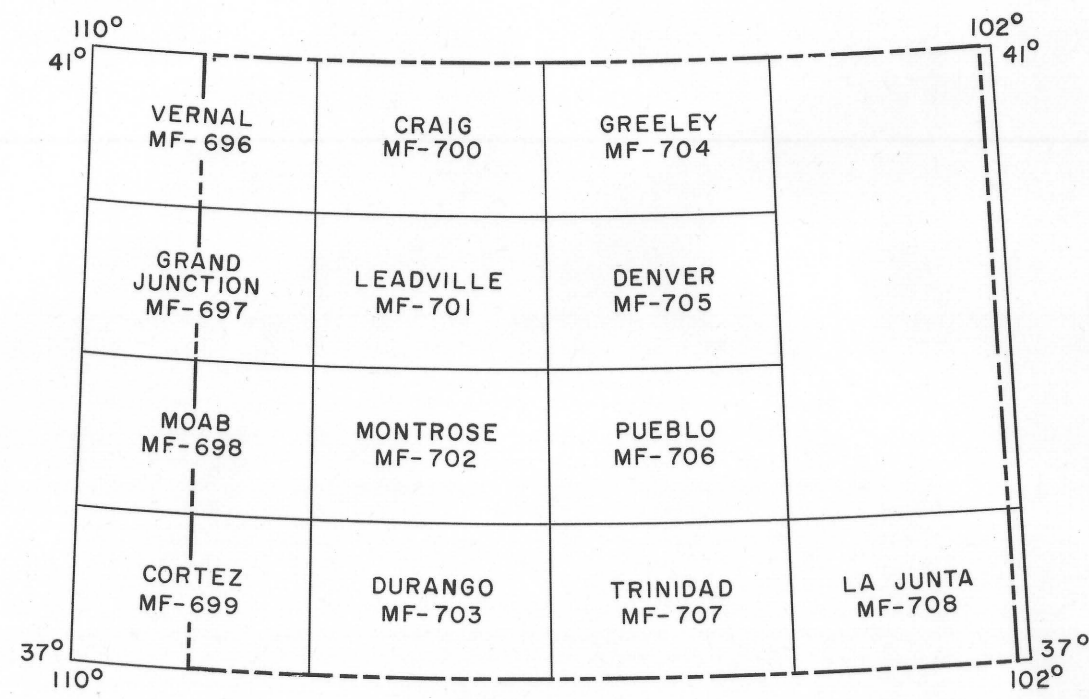


SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Vertical and oblique aerial photographs covering the entire quadrangle at various scales (1:60,000 and larger) and in various years were interpreted by R. B. Colton in 1975. Most aerial photographs used are small-scale (1:60,000) Army Map Service Project 133 AU, 1953-54 (available from U.S. Geological Survey).

Area of no known landslides and related deposits or area of minor landslides and related deposits too small to be shown at the present scale.

Total area. Scott, G. R., 1968, Geologic and structure contour map of the La Junta quadrangle, Colorado and Kansas: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-560 [1969].



1°x2° QUADRANGLES
INCLUDED IN LANDSLIDE STUDY